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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:04:08 ON 02 JUN 2006)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:04:18 ON 02 JUN 2006

L1	32	S	CALCIUM (P) VITAMIN D (P) FOLIC ACID (P) VITAMIN B12 (P) VITAM
L2	1	S	CALCIUM (P) VITAMIN D (P) FOLIC ACID (P) HYDROXOCOBALAMIN (P)
L3	256	S	HORMON? (P) VITAMIN? (P) MENOPAUSE
L4	156	S	L3 AND CALCIUM
L5	135	S	L4 AND VITAMIN D
L6	2	S	L5 AND FOLIC ACID
L7	1	S	L5 AND VITAMIN B12
L8	812	S	VITAMIN? (P) MENOPAUSE
L9	1	S	L8 AND DAILY REQUIREMENTS
L10	2	S	L8 AND DAILY REQUIREMENT
L11	6	S	VITAMINS (P) MENOPAUSE (P) ESSENTIAL
L12	150	S	ESSENTIAL VITAMINS
L13	15	S	L12 AND CALCIUM
L14	5	S	L13 AND VITAMIN D
L15	1	S	L14 AND FOLIC ACID

L1 ANSWER 26 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:307495 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:307495

TITLE: Multi-vitamin and mineral supplement for pregnant women

INVENTOR(S): Paradissis, George; Levinson, R. Saul; Heeter, Gary; Cuca, Robert; Kirschner, Mitchell I.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KV Pharmaceutical Corp., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 9406415	A1	19940331	WO 1993-US8926	19930921
W: AU, CA, JP, KR, NZ				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9351627	A1	19940412	AU 1993-51627	19930921
EP 662825	A1	19950719	EP 1993-922711	19930921
EP 662825	B1	20030319		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2144751	C	20010501	CA 1993-2144751	19930921
AT 234610	E	20030415	AT 1993-922711	19930921
US 5494678	A	19960227	US 1995-410733	19950327
US 6228388	B1	20010508	US 1997-852600	19970507
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1992-949213	A 19920923
			WO 1993-US8926	W 19930921
			US 1995-410733	A1 19950327
			US 1996-604924	B3 19960222

AB Multi-vitamin and mineral supplements for administration to a pregnant women during her first, second, and third trimesters of pregnancy comprising specific regimens of a pharmaceutically acceptable calcium compound, vitamin D, folic acid, vitamin B12, vitamin B6, and vitamin B1. The prenatal supplements are specifically tailored to maximize fetal development and maternal health during each trimester of pregnancy. Tablets containing above vitamins and mineral supplements for administration during each trimester of pregnancy are prepared

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PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KV Pharmaceutical Corp., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9406415	A1	19940331	WO 1993-US8926	19930921
W: AU, CA, JP, KR, NZ				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9351627	A1	19940412	AU 1993-51627	19930921
EP 662825	A1	19950719	EP 1993-922711	19930921
EP 662825	B1	20030319		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2144751	C	20010501	CA 1993-2144751	19930921
AT 234610	E	20030415	AT 1993-922711	19930921
US 5494678	A	19960227	US 1995-410733	19950327
US 6228388	B1	20010508	US 1997-852600	19970507
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1992-949213	A 19920923
			WO 1993-US8926	W 19930921
			US 1995-410733	A1 19950327
			US 1996-604924	B3 19960222

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INVENTOR(S): Paradissis, George; Levinson, R. Saul; Heeter, Gary; Cuca, Robert; Kirschner, Mitchell I.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KV Pharmaceutical Corp., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9406415	A1	19940331	WO 1993-US8926	19930921
W: AU, CA, JP, KR, NZ				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9351627	A1	19940412	AU 1993-51627	19930921
EP 662825	A1	19950719	EP 1993-922711	19930921
EP 662825	B1	20030319		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2144751	C	20010501	CA 1993-2144751	19930921
AT 234610	E	20030415	AT 1993-922711	19930921
US 5494678	A	19960227	US 1995-410733	19950327
US 6228388	B1	20010508	US 1997-852600	19970507
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1992-949213	A 19920923
			WO 1993-US8926	W 19930921
			US 1995-410733	A1 19950327
			US 1996-604924	B3 19960222

AB Multi-vitamin and mineral supplements for administration to a pregnant women during her first, second, and third trimesters of pregnancy comprising specific regimens of a pharmaceutically acceptable calcium compound, vitamin D, folic acid, vitamin B12, vitamin B6, and vitamin B1. The prenatal supplements are specifically tailored to maximize fetal development and maternal health during each trimester of pregnancy. Tablets containing above vitamins and mineral supplements for administration during each trimester of pregnancy are prepared

L1 ANSWER 15 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:465733 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:37656  
TITLE: Health promoting composition containing vitamins  
INVENTOR(S): Clayton, Paul  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis Pharma Deutschland G.m.b.H., Germany  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002047493	A2	20020620	WO 2001-EP14260	20011205
WO 2002047493	A3	20021017		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1214893	A1	20020619	EP 2000-127644	20001216
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
DE 10109798	A1	20020912	DE 2001-10109798	20010301
AU 2002021934	A5	20020624	AU 2002-21934	20011205
EP 1355539	A2	20031029	EP 2001-270255	20011205
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
JP 2004515508	T2	20040527	JP 2002-549080	20011205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2000-127644	A 20001216
			DE 2001-10109798	A 20010301
			WO 2001-EP14260	W 20011205
AB	The invention refers to several compns. promoting human health comprising one or several but no all of the following compds. a) 800 mcg (2664IU) of vitamin A, 500 mg of vitamin C, 15 mcg of <b>vitamin D</b> , 265 mg (400IU) of vitamin E, 50 mcg of vitamin K, b) 10 mg of $\beta$ -carotene, 6 mg of lutein, 5mg of lycopene, 100 mcg of zeaxanthin, c) 7.5 mg of vitamin B1, 7.5 mg of vitamin B2, 15 mg of niacin, 15 mg of pantothenic acid, 7.5 mg of <b>vitamin B6</b> , 200 mcg of <b>folic acid</b> , 6.75 mcg of <b>vitamin B12</b> , d) 150 mcg of selenium, 10 mg of zinc, 100 mg of <b>calcium</b> , 50 mg of magnesium, 120 mcg of chromium, 2 mg of copper, 4 mg of manganese, 100 mcg of iodine, 100 mcg of molybdenum, e) 200 mcg of biotin, 450 mg of betaine, 100 mg of oligoproanthocyanidins (OPC), 150 mg of Polyphenol complex, 40 mg of Isoflavones in particular genistein and/or daidzein, 600 mg of Omega 3, 4 g of Oligosaccharides (FOS) in particular inulin, and/or oligo-fructose and/or beta glucan, 30-60 mg of Co-Q10, f) 500 mg of glucosamine and possibly addnl. substances for the purpose of stabilization and formulation.			

L1 ANSWER 16 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:107835 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:150542  
TITLE: Supplementation of the dietary needs of women and prevention of life stage associated health risks  
INVENTOR(S): Jackson, Sherry D.; Blumberg, Jeffrey B.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

L1 ANSWER 15 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:465733 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:37656  
TITLE: Health promoting composition containing vitamins  
INVENTOR(S): Clayton, Paul  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis Pharma Deutschland G.m.b.H., Germany  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002047493	A2	20020620	WO 2001-EP14260	20011205
WO 2002047493	A3	20021017		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1214893	A1	20020619	EP 2000-127644	20001216
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
DE 10109798	A1	20020912	DE 2001-10109798	20010301
AU 2002021934	A5	20020624	AU 2002-21934	20011205
EP 1355539	A2	20031029	EP 2001-270255	20011205
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
JP 2004515508	T2	20040527	JP 2002-549080	20011205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2000-127644	A 20001216
			DE 2001-10109798	A 20010301
			WO 2001-EP14260	W 20011205
AB	The invention refers to several compns. promoting human health comprising one or several but no all of the following compds. a) 800 mcg (2664IU) of vitamin A, 500 mg of vitamin C, 15 mcg of <b>vitamin D</b> , 265 mg (400IU) of vitamin E, 50 mcg of vitamin K, b) 10 mg of $\beta$ -carotene, 6 mg of lutein, 5mg of lycopene, 100 mcg of zeaxanthin, c) 7.5 mg of vitamin B1, 7.5 mg of vitamin B2, 15 mg of niacin, 15 mg of pantothenic acid, 7.5 mg of <b>vitamin B6</b> , 200 mcg of <b>folic acid</b> , 6.75 mcg of <b>vitamin B12</b> , d) 150 mcg of selenium, 10 mg of zinc, 100 mg of <b>calcium</b> , 50 mg of magnesium, 120 mcg of chromium, 2 mg of copper, 4 mg of manganese, 100 mcg of iodine, 100 mcg of molybdenum, e) 200 mcg of biotin, 450 mg of betaine, 100 mg of oligoproanthocyanidins (OPC), 150 mg of Polyphenol complex, 40 mg of Isoflavones in particular genistein and/or daidzein, 600 mg of Omega 3, 4 g of Oligosaccharides (FOS) in particular inulin, and/or oligo-fructose and/or beta glucan, 30-60 mg of Co-Q10, f) 500 mg of glucosamine and possibly addnl. substances for the purpose of stabilization and formulation.			

L1 ANSWER 16 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:107835 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:150542  
TITLE: Supplementation of the dietary needs of women and prevention of life stage associated health risks  
INVENTOR(S): Jackson, Sherry D.; Blumberg, Jeffrey B.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp., Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 599,471, abandoned.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002015742	A1	20020207	US 2001-933417	20010820
US 2002197330	A1	20021226	US 2002-205827	20020726
US 2004058012	A1	20040325	US 2003-661869	20030911
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-151925	B1 19980911
			US 2000-599471	B1 20000622
			US 1996-688445	A1 19960730
			US 2001-933417	B1 20010820
			US 2002-205827	B1 20020726

AB A method of supplementing the dietary needs of women is developed, whereby an effective amount of a life stage appropriate dietary supplement is administered to a woman at each of her life stages throughout her life. Thus, the diet of a pre-perimenopausal woman is supplemented daily with the Stage I dietary supplement. The Stage 1 dietary supplement comprises calcium 200 mg, magnesium 100 mg, boron 1 mg, copper 1mg, manganese 2 mg, zinc 10 mg, vitamin D 200 IU, iron 18 mg, folic acid 400 µg, vitamin B12 2 µg, vitamin B6 50 mg, chromium 50 µg, vitamin E 100 IU, vitamin C 100 mg and phytoestrogen 10 mg.

L1 ANSWER 17 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:265229 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:285588  
 TITLE: Pharmaceutical formulation for menopausal women comprising fatty acids, calcium compounds, and folic acid  
 INVENTOR(S): Levinson, R. Saul; Hermelin, Marc S.; Kirschner, Mitchell I.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KV Pharmaceutical Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001024772	A1	20010412	WO 2000-US23527	20000828
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6479545	B1	20021112	US 1999-409059	19990930
CA 2385854	AA	20010412	CA 2000-2385854	20000828
CA 2385854	C	20050412		
CA 2492417	AA	20010412	CA 2000-2492417	20000828
EP 1216024	A1	20020626	EP 2000-957857	20000828
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp., Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 599,471, abandoned.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002015742	A1	20020207	US 2001-933417	20010820
US 2002197330	A1	20021226	US 2002-205827	20020726
US 2004058012	A1	20040325	US 2003-661869	20030911
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-151925	B1 19980911
			US 2000-599471	B1 20000622
			US 1996-688445	A1 19960730
			US 2001-933417	B1 20010820
			US 2002-205827	B1 20020726

AB A method of supplementing the dietary needs of women is developed, whereby an effective amount of a life stage appropriate dietary supplement is administered to a woman at each of her life stages throughout her life. Thus, the diet of a pre-perimenopausal woman is supplemented daily with the Stage I dietary supplement. The Stage 1 dietary supplement comprises calcium 200 mg, magnesium 100 mg, boron 1 mg, copper 1mg, manganese 2 mg, zinc 10 mg, vitamin D 200 IU, iron 18 mg, folic acid 400 µg, vitamin B12 2 µg, vitamin B6 50 mg, chromium 50 µg, vitamin E 100 IU, vitamin C 100 mg and phytoestrogen 10 mg.

L1 ANSWER 17 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:265229 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:285588  
 TITLE: Pharmaceutical formulation for menopausal women comprising fatty acids, calcium compounds, and folic acid  
 INVENTOR(S): Levinson, R. Saul; Hermelin, Marc S.; Kirschner, Mitchell I.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KV Pharmaceutical Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001024772	A1	20010412	WO 2000-US23527	20000828
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6479545	B1	20021112	US 1999-409059	19990930
CA 2385854	AA	20010412	CA 2000-2385854	20000828
CA 2385854	C	20050412		
CA 2492417	AA	20010412	CA 2000-2492417	20000828
EP 1216024	A1	20020626	EP 2000-957857	20000828
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				



BR 2000014438	A	20020820	BR 2000-14438	20000828
JP 2003510344	T2	20030318	JP 2001-527771	20000828
AU 778507	B2	20041209	AU 2000-69416	20000828
US 2002137749	A1	20020926	US 2002-106381	20020327
ZA 2002002633	A	20030225	ZA 2002-2633	20020404
US 2002173510	A1	20021121	US 2002-131236	20020425
US 2005106266	A1	20050519	US 2004-23871	20041222
AU 2005200907	A1	20050407	AU 2005-200907	20050228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-409059	A	19990930
WO 2000-US23527	W	20000828
US 2002-131236	A1	20020425
CA 2005-2385854	A3	20050210

AB The present disclosure relates to novel compns. which provide improved nutritional support for premenopausal and menopausal women and/or relief from symptoms associated with menopause, as well as prophylactic effects, and methods for using same. A pharmaceutical composition contained vitamin A 5000, **vitamin D 400**, vitamin E 400 IU, vitamin C 100, vitamin B1 20, vitamin B2 20, **vitamin B6 25**, **vitamin B12 50**, vitamin B3 100, **folic acid 1.0**, **calcium carbonate 1200**, copper 2, zinc 15, DHA/linolenic/linoleic acid 50/25/25 mg, and selenium 65 µg.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 18 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:180826 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:236235

TITLE: Dietary food enhancement agent containing vitamins and mineral and trace elements

INVENTOR(S): Bangs, William E.; Khoo, Chor San Heng; Ko, Sandy

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Campbell Soup Company, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 43 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 471,202, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6039978	A	20000321	US 1996-716421	19960920
WO 9639053	A2	19961212	WO 1996-US10225	19960606
WO 9639053	A3	19970327		

W: CA, JP, MX, US

RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-471202 B2 19950606

WO 1996-US10225 W 19960606

AB A dietary food enhancement agent for fortifying food products includes a premixed combination of vitamin A, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, **vitamin B6**, **vitamin B12**, vitamin C, **vitamin D**, vitamin E, vitamin K, biotin, **calcium**, copper, **folic acid**, iodine, iron, magnesium, manganese, pantothenic acid, phosphorus, and zinc. **Calcium** may be supplied by a combination of **calcium** citrate and dicalcium phosphate, the phosphorus is supplied by a combination of dicalcium phosphate and magnesium phosphate, and the magnesium is supplied by magnesium phosphate. Thus, formulations may be customized for use with frozen foods, cereals, soups, etc.

REFERENCE COUNT: 60 THERE ARE 60 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 19 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:811042 CAPLUS

BR 2000014438	A	20020820	BR 2000-14438	20000828
JP 2003510344	T2	20030318	JP 2001-527771	20000828
AU 778507	B2	20041209	AU 2000-69416	20000828
US 2002137749	A1	20020926	US 2002-106381	20020327
ZA 2002002633	A	20030225	ZA 2002-2633	20020404
US 2002173510	A1	20021121	US 2002-131236	20020425
US 2005106266	A1	20050519	US 2004-23871	20041222
AU 2005200907	A1	20050407	AU 2005-200907	20050228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-409059	A	19990930
WO 2000-US23527	W	20000828
US 2002-131236	A1	20020425
CA 2005-2385854	A3	20050210

AB The present disclosure relates to novel compns. which provide improved nutritional support for premenopausal and menopausal women and/or relief from symptoms associated with menopause, as well as prophylactic effects, and methods for using same. A pharmaceutical composition contained vitamin A 5000, **vitamin D 400**, vitamin E 400 IU, vitamin C 100, vitamin B1 20, vitamin B2 20, **vitamin B6 25**, **vitamin B12 50**, vitamin B3 100, **folic acid 1.0**, **calcium carbonate 1200**, copper 2, zinc 15, DHA/linolenic/linoleic acid 50/25/25 mg, and selenium 65 µg.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 18 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:180826 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:236235

TITLE: Dietary food enhancement agent containing vitamins and mineral and trace elements

INVENTOR(S): Bangs, William E.; Khoo, Chor San Heng; Ko, Sandy

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Campbell Soup Company, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 43 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 471,202, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6039978	A	20000321	US 1996-716421	19960920
WO 9639053	A2	19961212	WO 1996-US10225	19960606
WO 9639053	A3	19970327		

W: CA, JP, MX, US

RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-471202 B2 19950606

WO 1996-US10225 W 19960606

AB A dietary food enhancement agent for fortifying food products includes a premixed combination of vitamin A, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, **vitamin B6**, **vitamin B12**, vitamin C, **vitamin D**, vitamin E, vitamin K, biotin, **calcium**, copper, **folic acid**, iodine, iron, magnesium, manganese, pantothenic acid, phosphorus, and zinc. **Calcium** may be supplied by a combination of **calcium citrate** and **dicalcium phosphate**, the phosphorus is supplied by a combination of **dicalcium phosphate** and **magnesium phosphate**, and the magnesium is supplied by **magnesium phosphate**. Thus, formulations may be customized for use with frozen foods, cereals, soups, etc.

REFERENCE COUNT: 60 THERE ARE 60 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 19 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:811042 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:35185  
 TITLE: Dietary supplement for post-menopausal women  
 INVENTOR(S): Bell, Stacey J.; Bistrrian, Bruce R.; Forse, R. Armour  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9965337	A1	19991223	WO 1999-US13676	19990616
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9945738	A1	20000105	AU 1999-45738	19990616
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-100388	A 19980619
			WO 1999-US13676	W 19990616

AB Bone and cardiovascular health can be maintained by the routine administration of the dietary supplements described herein. A dietary supplement of this invention comprises **calcium**, phytoestrogen and **vitamin D** present in amts. sufficient to minimize bone loss in a post-menopausal woman; and dietary fiber, **vitamin B12**, **vitamin B6** and **folic acid** present in amts. sufficient to reduce total serum cholesterol and low d. lipoprotein cholesterol. The dietary supplement and methods are also useful for women lacking their ovaries or having defective ovaries.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 20 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:458705 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:285762  
 TITLE: Vitamins and brain development  
 AUTHOR(S): Ramakrishna, T.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Life Sciences, University of Calicut, Kerala, India  
 SOURCE: Physiological Research (Prague) (1999), 48(3), 175-187  
 CODEN: PHRSEJ; ISSN: 0862-8408  
 PUBLISHER: Institute of Physiology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 105 refs. Effects of vitamin deficiency on early development of the brain have been reviewed. Unusual developmental problems in neurogenesis specific for the brain and impairment of its functional capacities due to vitamin deficiency have been discussed. The species-specific "critical periods" in development of various systems have been mentioned. Indexes such as reflex activity, locomotion, special senses, cognition and adaptive behavior were used for assessing brain maturation in exptl. models and humans. Significant examples include brain anomalies in humans and other mammals caused by retinoid excess or deficit; increase in calbindin D28K, a **vitamin D** dependent **calcium**-binding protein during the postnatal period in rats; hydrocephalus and exencephaly in prenatal rats and subarachnoidal or

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:35185  
 TITLE: Dietary supplement for post-menopausal women  
 INVENTOR(S): Bell, Stacey J.; Bistrrian, Bruce R.; Forse, R. Armour  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9965337	A1	19991223	WO 1999-US13676	19990616
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9945738	A1	20000105	AU 1999-45738	19990616
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-100388	A 19980619
			WO 1999-US13676	W 19990616

AB Bone and cardiovascular health can be maintained by the routine administration of the dietary supplements described herein. A dietary supplement of this invention comprises **calcium**, phytoestrogen and **vitamin D** present in amts. sufficient to minimize bone loss in a post-menopausal woman; and dietary fiber, **vitamin B12**, **vitamin B6** and **folic acid** present in amts. sufficient to reduce total serum cholesterol and low d. lipoprotein cholesterol. The dietary supplement and methods are also useful for women lacking their ovaries or having defective ovaries.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 20 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:458705 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:285762  
 TITLE: Vitamins and brain development  
 AUTHOR(S): Ramakrishna, T.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Life Sciences, University of Calicut, Kerala, India  
 SOURCE: Physiological Research (Prague) (1999), 48(3), 175-187  
 CODEN: PHRSEJ; ISSN: 0862-8408  
 PUBLISHER: Institute of Physiology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 105 refs. Effects of vitamin deficiency on early development of the brain have been reviewed. Unusual developmental problems in neurogenesis specific for the brain and impairment of its functional capacities due to vitamin deficiency have been discussed. The species-specific "critical periods" in development of various systems have been mentioned. Indexes such as reflex activity, locomotion, special senses, cognition and adaptive behavior were used for assessing brain maturation in exptl. models and humans. Significant examples include brain anomalies in humans and other mammals caused by retinoid excess or deficit; increase in calbindin D28K, a **vitamin D** dependent **calcium**-binding protein during the postnatal period in rats; hydrocephalus and exencephaly in prenatal rats and subarachnoidal or

intracerebral hemorrhage in infants caused by vitamin E deficiency. Peripheral neuropathic lesions leading to infantile beriberi is caused by thiamin deficiency. Impaired growth in retinal layers leading to delay in maturation of electroretinogram and depth-perception in postnatal rats occur due to pyridoxine deficiency. Infants of severely **vitamin B12** deficient mothers show abnormalities in behavior involving basal ganglia and the pyramidal tract. **Folic acid** deficiency results in delayed maturation of the basic electroencephalogram patterns. In addition, vitamin-interactions leading to developmental errors have been pointed out. **Vitamin B6** deficiency impairs **vitamin B12** absorption and biotin deficiency may be aggravated by pantothenic acid deficiency. Vitamin C deficiency resulting in impaired metabolism may produce symptoms of deficiency of **folic acid**. Another characteristic example is that iron absorption from dietary sources is dependent on ascorbic acid.

REFERENCE COUNT: 105 THERE ARE 105 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 21 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:328244 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:101380

TITLE: Preparation of standard reference material 2383 (baby food composite) and use of an interlaboratory comparison exercise for value assignment of its nutrient concentrations

AUTHOR(S): Sharpless, Katherine E.; Gill, Lisa M.; Margolis, Sam A.; Wise, Stephen A.; Elkins, Edgar

CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, 20899-8392, USA

SOURCE: Journal of AOAC International (1999), 82(2), 276-287  
CODEN: JAINEE; ISSN: 1060-3271

PUBLISHER: AOAC International, Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The preparation of the recently released Standard Reference Material (SRM) 2383 Baby

Food Composite and the process used for value assignment of nutrient concns. are reported. SRM 2383 can be used as a control material when assigning values to inhouse control materials and when validating anal. methods for measuring proximates, vitamins, and minerals in baby food and similar matrixes. The SRM was prepared as a com. baby food would be prepared, with the same ingredients. The Certificate of Anal. for SRM 2383 provides assigned values for concns. of proximates, vitamins, and minerals for which product labeling is required by the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990. These assigned values were based on measurements by the National Institute of Stds. and Technol. (NIST) and/or collaborating labs. Assignment of analyte concns. based solely on analyses by collaborating labs. is described in this paper. Certified values are provided for retinol, tocopherols, and several carotenoids including total  $\beta$ -carotene; the certification of and methodol. used for measurement of these analytes is discussed in a companion paper (this issue, page 288). Reference values are provided for solids, ash, fat, nitrogen, protein, carbohydrate, calories, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, **vitamin B6**, niacin, biotin, **calcium**, phosphorus, magnesium, manganese, iron, zinc, copper, sodium, potassium, and chloride. Reference values for addnl. carotenoids are reported in the companion paper (this issue, page 288). Information values are provided for iodine, selenium, molybdenum, **vitamin D**, **vitamin B12**, **folic acid**, pantothenic acid, choline, inositol, sugars, total dietary fiber, and 3 classes of fats.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

intracerebral hemorrhage in infants caused by vitamin E deficiency. Peripheral neuropathic lesions leading to infantile beriberi is caused by thiamin deficiency. Impaired growth in retinal layers leading to delay in maturation of electroretinogram and depth-perception in postnatal rats occur due to pyridoxine deficiency. Infants of severely **vitamin B12** deficient mothers show abnormalities in behavior involving basal ganglia and the pyramidal tract. **Folic acid** deficiency results in delayed maturation of the basic electroencephalog. patterns. In addition, vitamin-interactions leading to developmental errors have been pointed out. **Vitamin B6** deficiency impairs **vitamin B12** absorption and biotin deficiency may be aggravated by pantothenic acid deficiency. Vitamin C deficiency resulting in impaired metabolism may produce symptoms of deficiency of **folic acid**. Another characteristic example is that iron absorption from dietary sources is dependent on ascorbic acid.

REFERENCE COUNT: 105 THERE ARE 105 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 21 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:328244 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:101380

TITLE: Preparation of standard reference material 2383 (baby food composite) and use of an interlaboratory comparison exercise for value assignment of its nutrient concentrations

AUTHOR(S): Sharpless, Katherine E.; Gill, Lisa M.; Margolis, Sam A.; Wise, Stephen A.; Elkins, Edgar

CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, 20899-8392, USA

SOURCE: Journal of AOAC International (1999), 82(2), 276-287  
CODEN: JAINEE; ISSN: 1060-3271

PUBLISHER: AOAC International, Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The preparation of the recently released Standard Reference Material (SRM) 2383 Baby

Food Composite and the process used for value assignment of nutrient concns. are reported. SRM 2383 can be used as a control material when assigning values to inhouse control materials and when validating anal. methods for measuring proximates, vitamins, and minerals in baby food and similar matrixes. The SRM was prepared as a com. baby food would be prepared, with the same ingredients. The Certificate of Anal. for SRM 2383 provides assigned values for concns. of proximates, vitamins, and minerals for which product labeling is required by the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990. These assigned values were based on measurements by the National Institute of Stds. and Technol. (NIST) and/or collaborating labs. Assignment of analyte concns. based solely on analyses by collaborating labs. is described in this paper. Certified values are provided for retinol, tocopherols, and several carotenoids including total  $\beta$ -carotene; the certification of and methodol. used for measurement of these analytes is discussed in a companion paper (this issue, page 288). Reference values are provided for solids, ash, fat, nitrogen, protein, carbohydrate, calories, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, **vitamin B6**, niacin, biotin, **calcium**, phosphorus, magnesium, manganese, iron, zinc, copper, sodium, potassium, and chloride. Reference values for addnl. carotenoids are reported in the companion paper (this issue, page 288). Information values are provided for iodine, selenium, molybdenum, **vitamin D**, **vitamin B12**, **folic acid**, pantothenic acid, choline, inositol, sugars, total dietary fiber, and 3 classes of fats.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 22 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:109382 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:173001  
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing multivitamins  
and mineral supplements for women  
INVENTOR(S): Paradissis, George N.; Levinson, R. Saul; Heeter,  
Gary; Cuca, Robert C.; Vanek, Patrick Paul  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): K-V Pharmaceuticals Co., USA  
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 262,515,  
abandoned.  
CODEN: USXXAM  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5869084	A	19990209	US 1995-474071	19950607
WO 9535098	A1	19951228	WO 1995-US7646	19950615
W:	AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN			
RW:	KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 9528622	A1	19960115	AU 1995-28622	19950615
US 6488956	B1	20021203	US 1999-448744	19991124
US 2002187205	A1	20021212	US 2002-207968	20020731
US 2003068372	A1	20030410	US 2002-308051	20021203
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-262515	B2 19940620
			US 1995-474071	A 19950607
			WO 1995-US7646	W 19950615
			US 1998-128466	B1 19980804
			US 1999-448744	A1 19991124
			US 1999-451849	A1 19991201
			US 2001-949710	A1 20010912
			US 2002-207968	A2 20020731
AB	Multi-vitamin and mineral supplements for administration to lactating, non-lactating, and menopausal women, comprise specific regimen of critical nutritional agents. The supplements are specifically tailored to meet nutritional requirements and maintain a woman's health during each stage of life. A tablet for lactating non-lactating, and menopausal women contained <b>vitamin D 500</b> , vitamin E 30, beta-carotene 8000 I.U., <b>vitamin B12 12</b> , molybdenum 25, chromium 50, biotin 50, iodine 150 µg, <b>calcium 400</b> , <b>vitamin B6 10</b> , vitamin B3 25, vitamin B2 3.4, vitamin B1 4, iron 36, zinc 25, vitamin C 120, pantothenic acid 15, <b>folic acid 1</b> , copper 2, and magnesium 200 mg.			
REFERENCE COUNT:	24	THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

L1 ANSWER 23 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:196339 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:196694  
TITLE: Formulation of multivitamin compositions based on  
nutritional status of Chinese populations  
INVENTOR(S): Shen, Jiexiang; Liu, Dongsheng  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jicai Pharmaceutical Inst., Beijing, Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 34 pp.  
CODEN: CNXXEV  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Chinese

L1 ANSWER 22 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:109382 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:173001  
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing multivitamins  
and mineral supplements for women  
INVENTOR(S): Paradissis, George N.; Levinson, R. Saul; Heeter,  
Gary; Cuca, Robert C.; Vanek, Patrick Paul  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): K-V Pharmaceuticals Co., USA  
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 262,515,  
abandoned.  
CODEN: USXXAM  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5869084	A	19990209	US 1995-474071	19950607
WO 9535098	A1	19951228	WO 1995-US7646	19950615
W:	AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN			
RW:	KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 9528622	A1	19960115	AU 1995-28622	19950615
US 6488956	B1	20021203	US 1999-448744	19991124
US 2002187205	A1	20021212	US 2002-207968	20020731
US 2003068372	A1	20030410	US 2002-308051	20021203
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-262515	B2 19940620
			US 1995-474071	A 19950607
			WO 1995-US7646	W 19950615
			US 1998-128466	B1 19980804
			US 1999-448744	A1 19991124
			US 1999-451849	A1 19991201
			US 2001-949710	A1 20010912
			US 2002-207968	A2 20020731
AB	Multi-vitamin and mineral supplements for administration to lactating, non-lactating, and menopausal women, comprise specific regimen of critical nutritional agents. The supplements are specifically tailored to meet nutritional requirements and maintain a woman's health during each stage of life. A tablet for lactating non-lactating, and menopausal women contained <b>vitamin D 500</b> , vitamin E 30, beta-carotene 8000 I.U., <b>vitamin B12 12</b> , molybdenum 25, chromium 50, biotin 50, iodine 150 µg, <b>calcium 400</b> , <b>vitamin B6 10</b> , vitamin B3 25, vitamin B2 3.4, vitamin B1 4, iron 36, zinc 25, vitamin C 120, pantothenic acid 15, <b>folic acid 1</b> , copper 2, and magnesium 200 mg.			
REFERENCE COUNT:	24	THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

L1 ANSWER 23 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:196339 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:196694  
TITLE: Formulation of multivitamin compositions based on  
nutritional status of Chinese populations  
INVENTOR(S): Shen, Jiaxiang; Liu, Dongsheng  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jicai Pharmaceutical Inst., Beijing, Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 34 pp.  
CODEN: CNXXEV  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Chinese



FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1141170	A	19970129	CN 1996-104737	19960424
CN 1087171	B	20020710		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1996-104737 19960424

AB The title multivitamin compns. [tablets] suitable for daily intake by Chinese adults contain vitamin A 2000-3000,  $\beta$ -carotene 700-1300, **vitamin D** 300-500 IU, vitamin E 7-13 mg, vitamin K1 15-35  $\mu$ g, vitamin B1 0.8-1.6, vitamin B2 0.8-1.6, **vitamin B6** 1-3 mg, **vitamin B12** 4-8, biotin 20-40, **folic acid** 150-250  $\mu$ g, nicotinamide 8-16, pantothenic acid 6-14, vitamin C 40-80, **calcium** 300-500 mg, Cr 50-150  $\mu$ g, Cu 1-3 mg, F 400-600  $\mu$ g, Fe 12-24 mg, I 100-200  $\mu$ g, K 30-50, Mg 50-150, Mn 2-3 mg, Mo 20-30  $\mu$ g, P 40-60 mg, Se 40-60  $\mu$ g, Zn 10-20 and taurine 8-12 mg. Formulations for infants, children, elderly, and pregnant or breast-feeding women also are presented.

L1 ANSWER 24 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:321923 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:347291

TITLE: Vitamins and minerals for the treatment of sickle cell disease

INVENTOR(S): Lockett, Curtis G.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lockett, Curtis G., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5626884	A	19970506	US 1995-516737	19950818

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-516737 19950818

AB A maintenance regimen with controlled intake of particular vitamin, mineral, and micronutrient formulations, drastically reduces the incidence and severity of sickle cell disease crises. The formulations include vitamin A, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, **vitamin B6**, **vitamin B12**, vitamin C, **vitamin D**, vitamin E, niacinamide, p-aminobenzoic acid, pantothenic acid, choline bitartrate, inositol, rutin, citrus bioflavonoid complex, betaine-HCl, hesperidin complex, **folic acid**, biotin, **calcium**, iron, magnesium, zinc, potassium, manganese, iodine, chromium, selenium, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, provided at or just below critical saturation levels, determined for each individual by carefully monitoring tolerance on titration. The daily dose may exceed that necessary as dietary or nutritional supplements, and trigger an increase in the production of viable Hb, and alters the overall blood profile. Platelet concentration is increased up to twice that of seen in normal blood, and the red blood cells produced display increased resistance to sickling. This enhanced biosynthesis is achieved by providing sufficient stores of precursors that stimulate low level manufacture without substantial feedback control by the upper central nervous system.

L1 ANSWER 25 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:77197 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:88558

TITLE: Mineral supplements for dietetic food

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1141170	A	19970129	CN 1996-104737	19960424
CN 1087171	B	20020710		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1996-104737 19960424

AB The title multivitamin compns. [tablets] suitable for daily intake by Chinese adults contain vitamin A 2000-3000,  $\beta$ -carotene 700-1300, **vitamin D** 300-500 IU, vitamin E 7-13 mg, vitamin K1 15-35  $\mu$ g, vitamin B1 0.8-1.6, vitamin B2 0.8-1.6, **vitamin B6** 1-3 mg, **vitamin B12** 4-8, biotin 20-40, **folic acid** 150-250  $\mu$ g, nicotinamide 8-16, pantothenic acid 6-14, vitamin C 40-80, **calcium** 300-500 mg, Cr 50-150  $\mu$ g, Cu 1-3 mg, F 400-600  $\mu$ g, Fe 12-24 mg, I 100-200  $\mu$ g, K 30-50, Mg 50-150, Mn 2-3 mg, Mo 20-30  $\mu$ g, P 40-60 mg, Se 40-60  $\mu$ g, Zn 10-20 and taurine 8-12 mg. Formulations for infants, children, elderly, and pregnant or breast-feeding women also are presented.

L1 ANSWER 24 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:321923 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:347291

TITLE: Vitamins and minerals for the treatment of sickle cell disease

INVENTOR(S): Lockett, Curtis G.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lockett, Curtis G., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5626884	A	19970506	US 1995-516737	19950818

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-516737 19950818

AB A maintenance regimen with controlled intake of particular vitamin, mineral, and micronutrient formulations, drastically reduces the incidence and severity of sickle cell disease crises. The formulations include vitamin A, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, **vitamin B6**, **vitamin B12**, vitamin C, **vitamin D**, vitamin E, niacinamide, p-aminobenzoic acid, pantothenic acid, choline bitartrate, inositol, rutin, citrus bioflavonoid complex, betaine-HCl, hesperidin complex, **folic acid**, biotin, **calcium**, iron, magnesium, zinc, potassium, manganese, iodine, chromium, selenium, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, provided at or just below critical saturation levels, determined for each individual by carefully monitoring tolerance on titration. The daily dose may exceed that necessary as dietary or nutritional supplements, and trigger an increase in the production of viable Hb, and alters the overall blood profile. Platelet concentration is increased up to twice that of seen in normal blood, and the red blood cells produced display increased resistance to sickling. This enhanced biosynthesis is achieved by providing sufficient stores of precursors that stimulate low level manufacture without substantial feedback control by the upper central nervous system.

L1 ANSWER 25 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:77197 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:88558

TITLE: Mineral supplements for dietetic food

INVENTOR(S): Bangs, William E.; Khoo, Chor San Heng; Ko, Sandy  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Campbell Soup Company, USA; Bangs, William E.; Khoo, Chor San Heng; Ko, Sandy  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 127 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9639053	A2	19961212	WO 1996-US10225	19960606
WO 9639053	A3	19970327		
W: CA, JP, MX, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2222278	AA	19961212	CA 1996-2222278	19960606
EP 831728	A2	19980401	EP 1996-921578	19960606
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 6039978	A	20000321	US 1996-716421	19960920
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-471202	A 19950606
			WO 1996-US10225	W 19960606

AB The invention is a dietary food enhancement agent for fortifying food products. Calcium is supplied by a combination of calcium citrate and dicalcium phosphate, the phosphorus is supplied by a combination of dicalcium phosphate and magnesium phosphate, and the magnesium is supplied by magnesium phosphate. The agent may further comprise, Vitamin A, Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, Vitamin B3, Vitamin B6, Vitamin B12, Vitamin C, Vitamin D, Vitamin E, Vitamin K, Biotin, Copper, Folic Acid, Iodine, Iron, Manganese, Pantothenic Acid, and Zinc.

L1 ANSWER 26 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:307495 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:307495  
 TITLE: Multi-vitamin and mineral supplement for pregnant women  
 INVENTOR(S): Paradissis, George; Levinson, R. Saul; Heeter, Gary; Cuca, Robert; Kirschner, Mitchell I.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KV Pharmaceutical Corp., USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9406415	A1	19940331	WO 1993-US8926	19930921
W: AU, CA, JP, KR, NZ				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9351627	A1	19940412	AU 1993-51627	19930921
EP 662825	A1	19950719	EP 1993-922711	19930921
EP 662825	B1	20030319		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2144751	C	20010501	CA 1993-2144751	19930921
AT 234610	E	20030415	AT 1993-922711	19930921
US 5494678	A	19960227	US 1995-410733	19950327
US 6228388	B1	20010508	US 1997-852600	19970507
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1992-949213	A 19920923
			WO 1993-US8926	W 19930921

INVENTOR(S): Bangs, William E.; Khoo, Chor San Heng; Ko, Sandy  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Campbell Soup Company, USA; Bangs, William E.; Khoo, Chor San Heng; Ko, Sandy  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 127 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9639053	A2	19961212	WO 1996-US10225	19960606
WO 9639053	A3	19970327		
W: CA, JP, MX, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2222278	AA	19961212	CA 1996-2222278	19960606
EP 831728	A2	19980401	EP 1996-921578	19960606
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 6039978	A	20000321	US 1996-716421	19960920
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-471202	A 19950606
			WO 1996-US10225	W 19960606

AB The invention is a dietary food enhancement agent for fortifying food products. **Calcium** is supplied by a combination of **calcium** citrate and dicalcium phosphate, the phosphorus is supplied by a combination of dicalcium phosphate and magnesium phosphate, and the magnesium is supplied by magnesium phosphate. The agent may further comprise, Vitamin A, Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, Vitamin B3, **Vitamin B6**, **Vitamin B12**, Vitamin C, **Vitamin D**, Vitamin E, Vitamin K, Biotin, Copper, **Folic Acid**, Iodine, Iron, Manganese, Pantothenic Acid, and Zinc.

L1 ANSWER 26 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:307495 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:307495  
 TITLE: Multi-vitamin and mineral supplement for pregnant women  
 INVENTOR(S): Paradissis, George; Levinson, R. Saul; Heeter, Gary; Cuca, Robert; Kirschner, Mitchell I.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KV Pharmaceutical Corp., USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9406415	A1	19940331	WO 1993-US8926	19930921
W: AU, CA, JP, KR, NZ				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9351627	A1	19940412	AU 1993-51627	19930921
EP 662825	A1	19950719	EP 1993-922711	19930921
EP 662825	B1	20030319		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2144751	C	20010501	CA 1993-2144751	19930921
AT 234610	E	20030415	AT 1993-922711	19930921
US 5494678	A	19960227	US 1995-410733	19950327
US 6228388	B1	20010508	US 1997-852600	19970507
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1992-949213	A 19920923
			WO 1993-US8926	W 19930921

US 1995-410733      A1 19950327  
US 1996-604924      B3 19960222

AB    Multi-vitamin and mineral supplements for administration to a pregnant women during her first, second, and third trimesters of pregnancy comprising specific regimens of a pharmaceutically acceptable **calcium** compound, **vitamin D**, **folic acid**, **vitamin B12**, **vitamin B6**, and **vitamin B1**. The prenatal supplements are specifically tailored to maximize fetal development and maternal health during each trimester of pregnancy. Tablets containing above vitamins and mineral supplements for administration during each trimester of pregnancy are prepared

L1    ANSWER 27 OF 32      MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2004420010      MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 15325679  
TITLE:                Effects of a low-fat vegan diet and a Step II diet on macro- and micronutrient intakes in overweight postmenopausal women.  
AUTHOR:                Turner-McGrievy Gabrielle M; Barnard Neal D; Scialli Anthony R; Lanou Amy J  
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, Department of Medicine, George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Science, Washington, DC, USA.  
SOURCE:                Nutrition (Burbank, Los Angeles County, Calif.), (2004 Sep) Vol. 20, No. 9, pp. 738-46.  
                          Journal code: 8802712. ISSN: 0899-9007.  
PUB. COUNTRY:        United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE:        (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
                          Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
                          (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)  
LANGUAGE:             English  
FILE SEGMENT:        Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH:         200503  
ENTRY DATE:            Entered STN: 25 Aug 2004  
                          Last Updated on STN: 18 Mar 2005  
                          Entered Medline: 17 Mar 2005

AB    OBJECTIVE: This study investigated the nutrient intake of overweight postmenopausal women assigned to a low-fat vegan diet or a Step II diet. METHODS: Fifty-nine overweight (body mass index, 26 to 44 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) postmenopausal women were randomly assigned to a self-selected low-fat vegan or a National Cholesterol Education Program Step II diet in a 14-wk controlled trial on weight loss and metabolism. Nutrient intake, which was measured per 1000 kcal, was the main outcome measure. Statistical analyses included within-group and between-group t tests examining changes associated with each diet. RESULTS: Consumption of a low-fat vegan diet was associated with greater decreases in fat, saturated fat, protein, and cholesterol intakes and greater increases in carbohydrate, fiber, beta-carotene, and total vitamin A intakes than was a Step II diet. The low-fat vegan group also increased thiamin, **vitamin B6**, and magnesium intakes more than the Step II group, and both groups increased **folic acid**, vitamin C, and potassium intakes. If considering only food sources of micronutrients, the low-fat vegan group decreased **vitamin D**, **vitamin B12**, **calcium**, **selenium**, **phosphorous**, and **zinc** intakes compared with baseline. However, with incidental supplements included, decreases were evident only in phosphorous and selenium intakes. No micronutrient decreases were found in the Step II group. CONCLUSIONS: Individuals on a low-fat vegan or Step II diet should take steps to meet the recommended intakes of **vitamin D**, **vitamin K**, **folic acid**, **calcium**, **magnesium**, and **zinc**. Individuals on a low-fat vegan diet should also ensure adequate intakes of **vitamin B12**, **phosphorous**, and **selenium**.

US 1995-410733      A1 19950327  
US 1996-604924      B3 19960222

AB    Multi-vitamin and mineral supplements for administration to a pregnant women during her first, second, and third trimesters of pregnancy comprising specific regimens of a pharmaceutically acceptable **calcium** compound, **vitamin D**, **folic acid**, **vitamin B12**, **vitamin B6**, and **vitamin B1**. The prenatal supplements are specifically tailored to maximize fetal development and maternal health during each trimester of pregnancy. Tablets containing above vitamins and mineral supplements for administration during each trimester of pregnancy are prepared

L1    ANSWER 27 OF 32      MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2004420010      MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 15325679  
TITLE:                Effects of a low-fat vegan diet and a Step II diet on macro- and micronutrient intakes in overweight postmenopausal women.  
AUTHOR:                Turner-McGrievy Gabrielle M; Barnard Neal D; Scialli Anthony R; Lanou Amy J  
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, Department of Medicine, George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Science, Washington, DC, USA.  
SOURCE:                Nutrition (Burbank, Los Angeles County, Calif.), (2004 Sep) Vol. 20, No. 9, pp. 738-46.  
                          Journal code: 8802712. ISSN: 0899-9007.  
PUB. COUNTRY:        United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE:        (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
                          Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
                          (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)  
LANGUAGE:             English  
FILE SEGMENT:         Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH:          200503  
ENTRY DATE:            Entered STN: 25 Aug 2004  
                          Last Updated on STN: 18 Mar 2005  
                          Entered Medline: 17 Mar 2005

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L1 ANSWER 28 OF 32 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004350539 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15253439  
 TITLE: Molecular analysis of homocysteic acid-induced neuronal stress.  
 AUTHOR: Sommer Susanne; Hunzinger Christian; Schillo Simone; Klemm Martina; Biefang-Arndt Katja; Schwall Gerhard; Putter Sigurd; Hoelzer Kerstin; Schroer Klaus; Stegmann Werner; Schrattenholz Andre  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: ProteoSys AG, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 51, 55129 Mainz, Germany.  
 SOURCE: Journal of proteome research, (2004 May-Jun) Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 572-81.  
 Journal code: 101128775. ISSN: 1535-3893.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 200412  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Jul 2004  
 Last Updated on STN: 21 Dec 2004  
 Entered Medline: 20 Dec 2004

AB Hyperhomocysteinemia is a risk factor for vascular and neuronal lesions often observed with concomitant high levels of homocysteic acid. In contrast to homocysteine, homocysteic acid induces **calcium** influx into neurons, with characteristics of an excitotoxic glutamatergic agonist at elevated concentrations. On the molecular level this is correlated to fast modifications of proteins (phosphorylation and proteolysis). Within the homocysteic acid induced molecular signature we focused in more detail on phosphorylation of two proteins implicated as risk factors in schizophrenia and neurodegeneration: Dihydropyrimidinase related protein and 14-3-3 protein isoforms. Among the identified proteins there are known chaperones and oxidative metabolism enzymes, but a few are new in context of neuronal stress: Lasp-1, a **vitamin D** associated factor and an expressed sequence with features of a Rho GDP dissociation inhibitor. Moreover, we detect a specific proteolytic processing of heat shock protein 70 and proteindisulfide isomerase, which is abolished by vitamins (**folic acid**, **vitamin B12**, and **vitamin B6**), which also decrease elevated intracellular **calcium** levels induced by homocysteic acid.

L1 ANSWER 29 OF 32 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003123111 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12638033  
 TITLE: Vitamins and minerals: a model for safe addition to foods.  
 AUTHOR: Flynn Albert; Moreiras Olga; Stehle Peter; Fletcher Reginald J; Muller Detlef J G; Rolland Valerie  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: University College Cork, Department of Food & Nutritional Sciences, Cork, Ireland.  
 SOURCE: European journal of nutrition, (2003 Apr) Vol. 42, No. 2, pp. 118-30.  
 Journal code: 100888704. ISSN: 1436-6207.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 200311  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Mar 2003  
 Last Updated on STN: 17 Dec 2003  
 Entered Medline: 17 Nov 2003

AB BACKGROUND: Significant subgroups in most European populations have intakes below nationally recommended levels for several vitamins, minerals and trace elements, placing individuals at risk of suboptimal intake of important vitamins and minerals. The voluntary addition of micronutrients

L1 ANSWER 28 OF 32 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004350539 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15253439  
 TITLE: Molecular analysis of homocysteic acid-induced neuronal stress.  
 AUTHOR: Sommer Susanne; Hunzinger Christian; Schillo Simone; Klemm Martina; Biefang-Arndt Katja; Schwall Gerhard; Putter Sigurd; Hoelzer Kerstin; Schroer Klaus; Stegmann Werner; Schrattenholz Andre  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: ProteoSys AG, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 51, 55129 Mainz, Germany.  
 SOURCE: Journal of proteome research, (2004 May-Jun) Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 572-81.  
 Journal code: 101128775. ISSN: 1535-3893.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 200412  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Jul 2004  
 Last Updated on STN: 21 Dec 2004  
 Entered Medline: 20 Dec 2004

AB Hyperhomocysteinemia is a risk factor for vascular and neuronal lesions often observed with concomitant high levels of homocysteic acid. In contrast to homocysteine, homocysteic acid induces **calcium** influx into neurons, with characteristics of an excitotoxic glutamatergic agonist at elevated concentrations. On the molecular level this is correlated to fast modifications of proteins (phosphorylation and proteolysis). Within the homocysteic acid induced molecular signature we focused in more detail on phosphorylation of two proteins implicated as risk factors in schizophrenia and neurodegeneration: Dihydropyrimidinase related protein and 14-3-3 protein isoforms. Among the identified proteins there are known chaperones and oxidative metabolism enzymes, but a few are new in context of neuronal stress: Lasp-1, a **vitamin D** associated factor and an expressed sequence with features of a Rho GDP dissociation inhibitor. Moreover, we detect a specific proteolytic processing of heat shock protein 70 and proteindisulfide isomerase, which is abolished by vitamins (**folic acid**, **vitamin B12**, and **vitamin B6**), which also decrease elevated intracellular **calcium** levels induced by homocysteic acid.

L1 ANSWER 29 OF 32 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003123111 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12638033  
 TITLE: Vitamins and minerals: a model for safe addition to foods.  
 AUTHOR: Flynn Albert; Moreiras Olga; Stehle Peter; Fletcher Reginald J; Muller Detlef J G; Rolland Valerie  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: University College Cork, Department of Food & Nutritional Sciences, Cork, Ireland.  
 SOURCE: European journal of nutrition, (2003 Apr) Vol. 42, No. 2, pp. 118-30.  
 Journal code: 100888704. ISSN: 1436-6207.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: Germany; Germany, Federal Republic of  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 200311  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Mar 2003  
 Last Updated on STN: 17 Dec 2003  
 Entered Medline: 17 Nov 2003

AB BACKGROUND: Significant subgroups in most European populations have intakes below nationally recommended levels for several vitamins, minerals and trace elements, placing individuals at risk of suboptimal intake of important vitamins and minerals. The voluntary addition of micronutrients



to the appropriate foods may help address the risks associated with low micronutrient intakes. However, concerns need to be addressed regarding the potential for unacceptably high intakes, particularly for those people consuming very large amounts of food. AIM OF THE STUDY: To develop a model to estimate the level of each micronutrient that can be added safely to foods. METHODS: A theoretical model was developed based on the critical factors which determine the risk of unacceptably high intake for each micronutrient at high levels of food/energy intakes. These included 1) Tolerable Upper Intake Levels (UL), 2) high micronutrient intakes in Europe at the 95(th) percentile intake for each nutrient, 3) the proportion of fortified foods in the diets of individuals at the 95(th) percentile for energy intakes, 4) the proportion of foods to which micronutrients could practically be added, and 5) a range of estimates for the fractions of foods which might be actually fortified for each nutrient. A maximum level was set up for each micronutrient per typical serving or 100 kcal portion. The outputs of the model were then compared against a recent model developed by AFSSA, based on the food intake data in France. RESULTS: Three categories of micronutrients were identified, in which micronutrients could be added safely to foods at levels (per serving, e. g., 100 kcal) 1) greater than 1 European Commission Recommended Daily Intake (EC RDA): **vitamin B12**, **vitamin C**, **vitamin E**, **riboflavin**, **panthothenic acid**, **niacin** and **thiamine**; 2) between 50 and 100 % of the EC RDA: **vitamin B6**, **vitamin D**, **folic acid**, **biotin**, **copper**, **iodine** and **selenium**; 3) between 10 and 40 % of the EC RDA: **iron**, **zinc**, **calcium**, **phosphorus** and **magnesium**. A fourth category consisting of **retinol**, for which high end intake levels are close to UL for some population subgroups in Europe and thus requires further consideration. CONCLUSIONS: A wide range of vitamins and minerals can be added safely to foods at nutritionally important levels in the current diets of Europeans.

L1 ANSWER 30 OF 32 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002032243 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11759383  
 TITLE: Micronutrient (vitamins and minerals) supplementation for the elderly, suggested by a special committee nominated by Ministry of Health.  
 AUTHOR: Dror Y; Stern F; Berner Y N; Kaufmann N A; Berry E; Maaravi Y; Altman H; Cohen A; Leventhal A; Kaluski D N  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Biochemistry Food Science and Nutrition, Faculty of Agriculture, Hebrew University, Israel.  
 SOURCE: Harefuah, (2001 Nov) Vol. 140, No. 11, pp. 1062-7, 1117. Ref: 36  
 Journal code: 0034351. ISSN: 0017-7768.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: Israel  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 General Review; (REVIEW)  
 LANGUAGE: Hebrew  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 200201  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jan 2002  
 Last Updated on STN: 25 Jan 2002  
 Entered Medline: 17 Jan 2002

AB The elderly tend to be at a higher risk for nutritional deficiencies and in particular for micronutrient deficiencies. A committee nominated by Ministry of Health examined the relevant literature and the local recommendations as well as the recommendations from other countries and suggested a daily special micronutrient supplementation for institutionalized elderly. The preparatory will contain about half the RDA for most of the micronutrients, except for fluorine that is recommended at a lower level and biotin, **vitamins D**, **C**, **B12** as well as **zinc**, **copper** and **molybdenum** at a level higher than half the RDA. Major elements such as **calcium**, are not included in

to the appropriate foods may help address the risks associated with low micronutrient intakes. However, concerns need to be addressed regarding the potential for unacceptably high intakes, particularly for those people consuming very large amounts of food. AIM OF THE STUDY: To develop a model to estimate the level of each micronutrient that can be added safely to foods. METHODS: A theoretical model was developed based on the critical factors which determine the risk of unacceptably high intake for each micronutrient at high levels of food/energy intakes. These included 1) Tolerable Upper Intake Levels (UL), 2) high micronutrient intakes in Europe at the 95(th) percentile intake for each nutrient, 3) the proportion of fortified foods in the diets of individuals at the 95(th) percentile for energy intakes, 4) the proportion of foods to which micronutrients could practically be added, and 5) a range of estimates for the fractions of foods which might be actually fortified for each nutrient. A maximum level was set up for each micronutrient per typical serving or 100 kcal portion. The outputs of the model were then compared against a recent model developed by AFSSA, based on the food intake data in France. RESULTS: Three categories of micronutrients were identified, in which micronutrients could be added safely to foods at levels (per serving, e. g., 100 kcal) 1) greater than 1 European Commission Recommended Daily Intake (EC RDA): **vitamin B12**, **vitamin C**, **vitamin E**, **riboflavin**, **panthothenic acid**, **niacin** and **thiamine**; 2) between 50 and 100 % of the EC RDA: **vitamin B6**, **vitamin D**, **folic acid**, **biotin**, **copper**, **iodine** and **selenium**; 3) between 10 and 40 % of the EC RDA: **iron**, **zinc**, **calcium**, **phosphorus** and **magnesium**. A fourth category consisting of **retinol**, for which high end intake levels are close to UL for some population subgroups in Europe and thus requires further consideration. CONCLUSIONS: A wide range of vitamins and minerals can be added safely to foods at nutritionally important levels in the current diets of Europeans.

L1 ANSWER 30 OF 32 MEDLINE on STN  
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 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11759383  
 TITLE: Micronutrient (vitamins and minerals) supplementation for the elderly, suggested by a special committee nominated by Ministry of Health.  
 AUTHOR: Dror Y; Stern F; Berner Y N; Kaufmann N A; Berry E; Maaravi Y; Altman H; Cohen A; Leventhal A; Kaluski D N  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Biochemistry Food Science and Nutrition, Faculty of Agriculture, Hebrew University, Israel.  
 SOURCE: Harefuah, (2001 Nov) Vol. 140, No. 11, pp. 1062-7, 1117. Ref: 36  
 Journal code: 0034351. ISSN: 0017-7768.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: Israel  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 General Review; (REVIEW)  
 LANGUAGE: Hebrew  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 200201  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jan 2002  
 Last Updated on STN: 25 Jan 2002  
 Entered Medline: 17 Jan 2002  
 AB The elderly tend to be at a higher risk for nutritional deficiencies and in particular for micronutrient deficiencies. A committee nominated by Ministry of Health examined the relevant literature and the local recommendations as well as the recommendations from other countries and suggested a daily special micronutrient supplementation for institutionalized elderly. The preparatory will contain about half the RDA for most of the micronutrients, except for fluorine that is recommended at a lower level and biotin, **vitamins D**, **C**, **B12** as well as **zinc**, **copper** and **molybdenum** at a level higher than half the RDA. Major elements such as **calcium**, are not included in

the preparatory and would be supplied separately when needed. Vitamin K and iron are excluded as well. The suggested preparatory composition, mg: vitamin A, 0.450; **vitamin D**, 0.015; vitamin E, 10; thiamin, 0.6 Pound riboflavin, 0.7; biotin, 0.030; pantothenic acid, 3; niacin, 8; vitamin C, 60; **vitamin B6**, 0.8; **folic acid**, 0.120; **vitamin B12**, 0.0024; choline up to 275; zinc, 8; copper, 0.9; fluorine, 0.5; manganese, 1.2; chromium 0.020; molybdenum, 0.045; selenium, 0.030; and iodine, 0.075. Fat-soluble vitamins should be microencapsulated. Micronutrient supplementation is part of Ministry of Health balanced nutrition policy. The committees recommendations are also applicable for the free-living elderly.

L1 ANSWER 31 OF 32 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999450888 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10523053  
 TITLE: Vitamins and brain development.  
 AUTHOR: Ramakrishna T  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Life Sciences, University of Calicut, Kerala, India.. trana@unical.ac.in  
 SOURCE: Physiological research / Academia Scientiarum Bohemoslovaca, (1999) Vol. 48, No. 3, pp. 175-87. Ref: 104  
 Journal code: 9112413. ISSN: 0862-8408.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: Czech Republic  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 General Review; (REVIEW)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 199911  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Jan 2000  
 Last Updated on STN: 11 Jan 2000  
 Entered Medline: 9 Nov 1999

AB Effects of deficiency of vitamins on early development of brain have been reviewed. Unusual developmental problems in neurogenesis specific for the brain and impairment of its functional capacities due to vitamin deficiency have been discussed. The species-specific "critical periods" in development of various systems have been mentioned. Indices such as reflex activity, locomotion, special senses, cognition and adaptive behavior were used for assessing brain maturation in experimental models and humans. Significant examples include brain anomalies in humans and other mammals caused by retinoid excess or deficit; increase in calbindin D28K, a **vitamin D** dependent calcium-binding protein during postnatal period in rat; hydrocephalus and exencephaly in prenatal rats and subarachnoidal or intracerebral hemorrhage in infants caused by vitamin E deficiency. Peripheral neuropathic lesions leading to infantile beriberi is caused by thiamine deficiency. Impaired growth in retinal layers leading to delay in maturation of electroretinogram and depth-perception in postnatal rats occur due to pyridoxine deficiency. Infants of severely **vitamin B12** deficient mothers show abnormalities in behavior involving basal ganglia and pyramidal tract. **Folic acid** deficiency results in delayed maturation of the basic electroencephalographic patterns. In addition, vitamin-interactions leading to developmental errors have been pointed out. **Vitamin B6** deficiency impairs **vitamin B12** absorption and biotin deficiency may be aggravated by pantothenic acid deficiency. Vitamin C deficiency resulting in impaired metabolism may produce symptoms of deficiency of **folic acid**. Another characteristic examples is that iron absorption from dietary sources is dependent on ascorbic acid.

L1 ANSWER 32 OF 32 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999207258 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10191534  
 TITLE: Preparation of Standard Reference Material 2383 (Baby Food

the preparatory and would be supplied separately when needed. Vitamin K and iron are excluded as well. The suggested preparatory composition, mg: vitamin A, 0.450; **vitamin D**, 0.015; vitamin E, 10; thiamin, 0.6 Pound riboflavin, 0.7; biotin, 0.030; pantothenic acid, 3; niacin, 8; vitamin C, 60; **vitamin B6**, 0.8; **folic acid**, 0.120; **vitamin B12**, 0.0024; choline up to 275; zinc, 8; copper, 0.9; fluorine, 0.5; manganese, 1.2; chromium 0.020; molybdenum, 0.045; selenium, 0.030; and iodine, 0.075. Fat-soluble vitamins should be microencapsulated. Micronutrient supplementation is part of Ministry of Health balanced nutrition policy. The committees recommendations are also applicable for the free-living elderly.

L1 ANSWER 31 OF 32 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999450888 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10523053  
 TITLE: Vitamins and brain development.  
 AUTHOR: Ramakrishna T  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Life Sciences, University of Calicut, Kerala, India.. trana@unical.ac.in  
 SOURCE: Physiological research / Academia Scientiarum Bohemoslovaca, (1999) Vol. 48, No. 3, pp. 175-87. Ref: 104  
 Journal code: 9112413. ISSN: 0862-8408.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: Czech Republic  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 General Review; (REVIEW)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 199911  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Jan 2000  
 Last Updated on STN: 11 Jan 2000  
 Entered Medline: 9 Nov 1999

AB Effects of deficiency of vitamins on early development of brain have been reviewed. Unusual developmental problems in neurogenesis specific for the brain and impairment of its functional capacities due to vitamin deficiency have been discussed. The species-specific "critical periods" in development of various systems have been mentioned. Indices such as reflex activity, locomotion, special senses, cognition and adaptive behavior were used for assessing brain maturation in experimental models and humans. Significant examples include brain anomalies in humans and other mammals caused by retinoid excess or deficit; increase in calbindin D28K, a **vitamin D** dependent calcium-binding protein during postnatal period in rat; hydrocephalus and exencephaly in prenatal rats and subarachnoidal or intracerebral hemorrhage in infants caused by vitamin E deficiency. Peripheral neuropathic lesions leading to infantile beriberi is caused by thiamine deficiency. Impaired growth in retinal layers leading to delay in maturation of electroretinogram and depth-perception in postnatal rats occur due to pyridoxine deficiency. Infants of severely **vitamin B12** deficient mothers show abnormalities in behavior involving basal ganglia and pyramidal tract. **Folic acid** deficiency results in delayed maturation of the basic electroencephalographic patterns. In addition, vitamin-interactions leading to developmental errors have been pointed out. **Vitamin B6** deficiency impairs **vitamin B12** absorption and biotin deficiency may be aggravated by pantothenic acid deficiency. Vitamin C deficiency resulting in impaired metabolism may produce symptoms of deficiency of **folic acid**. Another characteristic examples is that iron absorption from dietary sources is dependent on ascorbic acid.

L1 ANSWER 32 OF 32 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999207258 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10191534  
 TITLE: Preparation of Standard Reference Material 2383 (Baby Food

Composite) and use of an interlaboratory comparison exercise for value assignment of its nutrient concentrations.

AUTHOR: Sharpless K E; Gill L M; Margolis S A; Wise S A; Elkins E  
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute of Standards and Technology,  
Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8392, USA.  
SOURCE: Journal of AOAC International, (1999 Mar-Apr) Vol. 82, No.  
2, pp. 276-87.  
Journal code: 9215446. ISSN: 1060-3271.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199904  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 May 1999  
Last Updated on STN: 17 May 1999  
Entered Medline: 30 Apr 1999

AB The preparation of the recently released Standard Reference Material (SRM) 2383 Baby Food Composite and the process used for value assignment of nutrient concentrations are reported. SRM 2383 can be used as a control material when assigning values to in-house control materials and when validating analytical methods for measuring proximates, vitamins, and minerals in baby food and similar matrixes. The SRM was prepared as a commercial baby food would be prepared, with the same ingredients. The Certificate of Analysis for SRM 2383 provides assigned values for concentrations of proximates, vitamins, and minerals for which product labeling is required by the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990. These assigned values were based on measurements by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and/or collaborating laboratories. Assignment of analyte concentrations based solely on analyses by collaborating laboratories is described in this paper. Certified values are provided for retinol, tocopherols, and several carotenoids including total beta-carotene; the certification of and methodology used for measurement of these analytes is discussed in a companion paper (this issue, page 288). Reference values are provided for solids, ash, fat, nitrogen, protein, carbohydrate, calories, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, **vitamin B6**, niacin, biotin, **calcium**, phosphorus, magnesium, manganese, iron, zinc, copper, sodium, potassium, and chloride. Reference values for additional carotenoids are reported in the companion paper (this issue, page 288). Information values are provided for iodine, selenium, molybdenum, **vitamin D**, **vitamin B12**, **folic acid**, pantothenic acid, choline, inositol, sugars, total dietary fiber, and 3 classes of fats.

Composite) and use of an interlaboratory comparison exercise for value assignment of its nutrient concentrations.

AUTHOR: Sharpless K E; Gill L M; Margolis S A; Wise S A; Elkins E  
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute of Standards and Technology,  
Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8392, USA.

SOURCE: Journal of AOAC International, (1999 Mar-Apr) Vol. 82, No. 2, pp. 276-87.  
Journal code: 9215446. ISSN: 1060-3271.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199904  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 May 1999  
Last Updated on STN: 17 May 1999  
Entered Medline: 30 Apr 1999

AB The preparation of the recently released Standard Reference Material (SRM) 2383 Baby Food Composite and the process used for value assignment of nutrient concentrations are reported. SRM 2383 can be used as a control material when assigning values to in-house control materials and when validating analytical methods for measuring proximates, vitamins, and minerals in baby food and similar matrixes. The SRM was prepared as a commercial baby food would be prepared, with the same ingredients. The Certificate of Analysis for SRM 2383 provides assigned values for concentrations of proximates, vitamins, and minerals for which product labeling is required by the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990. These assigned values were based on measurements by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and/or collaborating laboratories. Assignment of analyte concentrations based solely on analyses by collaborating laboratories is described in this paper. Certified values are provided for retinol, tocopherols, and several carotenoids including total beta-carotene; the certification of and methodology used for measurement of these analytes is discussed in a companion paper (this issue, page 288). Reference values are provided for solids, ash, fat, nitrogen, protein, carbohydrate, calories, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, **vitamin B6**, niacin, biotin, **calcium**, phosphorus, magnesium, manganese, iron, zinc, copper, sodium, potassium, and chloride. Reference values for additional carotenoids are reported in the companion paper (this issue, page 288). Information values are provided for iodine, selenium, molybdenum, **vitamin D**, **vitamin B12**, **folic acid**, pantothenic acid, choline, inositol, sugars, total dietary fiber, and 3 classes of fats.

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:299738 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:449814  
 TITLE: Test method and feed formulation for germ-free guinea pig  
 INVENTOR(S): Wang, Yinhuai; Tu, Xinming; Li, Hong; Qin, Chuan; Shou, Kerang; He, Fuqiu  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institute of Laboratory Animals, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Peop. Rep. China  
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 8 pp.  
 CODEN: CNXXEV  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Chinese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1748493	A	20060322	CN 2005-10086583	20051011
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2005-10086583	20051011
AB The title test method comprises fresh feces test on sodium thioglycollate medium and pharyngeal swab on trypticase soy agar (TSA) medium. The title feed formulation comprises (by weight parts) proteins 10000-15000, carbohydrates 50000-60000, fats 25000-30000, vitamin A 150000-250000 IU, <b>vitamin D</b> 30000-50000, vitamin E 8000-11000 IU, vitamin K1 0.05-0.07, vitamin B1 0.6-1, vitamin B2 1-1.5, <b>vitamin B6</b> 0.4-0.6, <b>vitamin B12</b> 0.001-0.002, vitamin C 50-100, nicotinic acid 3-5, <b>folic acid</b> 0.06-0.07, pantothenic acid 2-3, <b>calcium</b> 300-500, phosphorus 200-400, magnesium 40-60, iron 5-10, zinc 4-6, manganese 0.05-0.12, copper 0.3-0.6, iodine 0.5-1.5, sodium 10-150, potassium 500-700, and chlorine 300-500.				

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:231741 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:299436  
 TITLE: Composition comprising oral contraceptive agent and multivitamin agent  
 INVENTOR(S): Heller, Margaret  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006057186	A1	20060316	US 2004-938977	20040911
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-938977	20040911
AB A pharmaceutical preparation comprising progestin, estrogen and a multivitamin agent. The progestin may be between 0 and 0.50 mg desogestrel and the estrogen may be between 0 and 0.2 mg ethinyl estradiol. The multivitamin agent may be any combination of alpha carotene, beta carotene, biotin, bioflavonoid, <b>calcium</b> , chasteberry fruit, chromium, copper, coenzyme Q10, cryptoxanthin, dong quai root, <b>folic acid</b> , ginkgo biloba, garlic, grape seed extract, green tea extract, hesperedin, iodine, iron, lutein, malic acid, manganese, magnesium, milk thistle, molybdenum, niacin, panthothenic acid, potassium, pyridoxine HCL, quercetin, riboflavin, rutan, selenium, thiamin, vitamin A, vitamin B2, <b>vitamin B6</b> , <b>vitamin B12</b> , vitamin C, <b>vitamin D</b> , vitamin E, vitamin K, zinc, zoexanthin and any combination thereof.				

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:25008 CAPLUS  
TITLE: Soft drink concentrate (variants)  
INVENTOR(S): Avstrievskikh, A. N.; Vekovtsev, A. A.; Kardanova, M. M.; Ikonnikova, Z. V.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Obshchestvo s Ogranichennoi Otvetstvennost'yu "Artlayf", Russia  
SOURCE: Russ.  
CODEN: RUXXE7  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Russian  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU 2267280	C2	20060110	RU 2003-126714	20030902
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RU 2003-126714	20030902

AB FIELD: soft drink industry, in particular soft drink concentrates. SUBSTANCE: claimed concentrate contains (mass %): sugar 62.0-80.0; glucose 15.0-25.0; ascorbic acid 0.4-2.5; citric acid 0.7-1.5; food-grade colorant 0.005-0.07, and flavoring 0.005-2.0. Additionally concentrate contains extracts from drug plants, such as (mass %): 1) raspberry extract 0.5-1.5; sweet-Mary (*Melissa officinalis* L.) extract 1.0-3.0; and mint (*Mentha piperita* L.) extract 1.0-3.0; 2) raspberry extract 0.6-2.5; mint extract 0.6-2.5; hop (*Humulus lupulus* L.) extract 0.2-0.7; valerian (*Valeriana officinalis* L.) extract 0.4-1.5; and Leonurus quinquelobatus gilib. extract 0.4-1.5; 3) dog rose extract 0.4-1.5; *Echinacea purpurea* extract 0.6-2.5; *Origanum vulgare* L. extract 0.6-2.5; nettle extract 0.2-0.7; and *Hypericum perforatum* extract, as well as vitamin A 0.001-0.003; vitamin E 0.009-0.03; **vitamin D** 0.000009-0.00003; vitamin B1 0.001-0.007; vitamin B2 0.001-0.005; **vitamin B6** 0.001-0.007; vitamin PP 0.001-0.006; **calcium D-pantotheate** 0.007-0.03; **vitamin B12** 0.000003-0.000012; biotin 0.0001-0.0007; and **folic acid** 0.001-0.004; 4) (additionally) *rhodiola rosea* extract 0.05-1.5; *Hedysarum neglectum* extract 1.5-4.5; and *leuzea* (*Leuzeae*) extract 0.05-1.5. EFFECT: soft drink concentrates with prophylaxis effect, increased biological value and improved organoleptic characteristics.

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:2408 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:211795  
TITLE: Feed for *Microtus fortis*  
INVENTOR(S): Wang, Yong; Li, Bo; Zhang, Meiwen  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institute of Subtropical Agriculture, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7 pp.  
CODEN: CNXXEV  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Chinese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1663427	A	20050907	CN 2005-10018385	20050316
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2005-10018385	20050316

AB The title feed comprises (by weight parts) corn flour (16-32), rice flour (15-35), wheat flour (10-30), wheat bran (5-15), soybean flour (5-15), pig bone meal (2-10), **calcium hydrogen phosphate** (0.5-8), sodium chloride (0.1-2), milk powder (1-10), sugar (2-15), and various vitamins (0.001-0.05). The vitamins include vitamin A, vitamin B1, vitamin B2,



vitamin B6, vitamin B12, vitamin C,  
vitamin D, vitamin E, vitamin K, nicotinic acid,  
folic acid, calcium pantothenate, and choline  
chloride.

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1328513 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:57562  
TITLE: Nutritional supplement comprising vitamins and trace  
elements for adults  
INVENTOR(S): Chandra, Ranjit Kumar  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tsar Health Private Limited, India  
SOURCE: Can. Pat. Appl., 35 pp.  
CODEN: CPXXEB  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 2505103	AA	20051216	CA 2005-2505103	20050422
US 2005281889	A1	20051222	US 2004-867711	20040616
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-867711	A 20040616

AB A multinutrient nutritional supplement comprising various vitamins and trace elements is provided that is designed to be most effective in optimizing health, increasing the immunity and decreasing the instances and severity of infection particularly among adults. Thus, an optimized supplement formulation for adults that gave the maximum immune response in a group of 20 to 50 yr old adults contained **calcium** 100 mg, chromium 60 µg, copper 2 mg, iodine 100 µg, iron 11 mg, magnesium 100 mg, manganese 1 mg, molybdenum 40 µg, phosphorus 100 mg, selenium 200 µg, zinc 12 mg, vitamin A 640 µg, vitamin C 60 mg, **vitamin D** 4 µg, vitamin E 19 mg, vitamin K 20 µg, thiamin 1.1 mg, riboflavin 104 mg, niacin 16 mg, **vitamin B6** 2 mg, **folic acid** 200 µg, **vitamin B12** 0.8 µg, pantothenic acid 4 mg, and biotin 140 µg.

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1328512 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:57561  
TITLE: Nutritional supplement for infants comprising vitamins and trace elements  
INVENTOR(S): Chandra, Ranjit Kumar  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tsar Health Private Limited, India  
SOURCE: Can. Pat. Appl., 34 pp.  
CODEN: CPXXEB  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 2505043	AA	20051216	CA 2005-2505043	20050422
US 2005281888	A1	20051222	US 2004-867655	20040616
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-867655	A 20040616

AB A multinutrient nutritional supplement comprising vitamins and trace elements is provided that is designed to be most effective in optimizing health, increasing the immunity and decreasing the instances and severity of infection particularly among infants. Thus, an optimized supplement formulation for infants that gave the maximum immune response in a group of 4 to 36 mo old infants contained **calcium** 200 mg, chromium 8 µg, copper 200 µg, iodine 100 µg, iron 6 mg, magnesium 50 mg, manganese

800 µg, molybdenum 8 µg, phosphorus 200 mg, selenium 20 µg, zinc 3 mg, vitamin A 200 µg, vitamin C 20 mg, **vitamin D** 2 µg, vitamin E 6 mg, vitamin K 10 µg, thiamin 300 µg, riboflavin 400 µg, niacin 4 mg, **vitamin B6** 400 µg, **folic acid** 100 µg, **vitamin B12** 0.6 µg, pantothenic acid 2 mg, and biotin 8 µg.

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1077537 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:386002  
TITLE: Manufacture of composite feed additive for shrimp  
INVENTOR(S): Qiao, Xiuting; Bai, Dongqing; Xing, Kezhi; Wei, Dong; Guo, Li; Mao, Haitao  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tianjin Agricultural College, Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.  
CODEN: CNXXEV  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Chinese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1559263	A	20050105	CN 2004-10018711	20040305
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2004-10018711	20040305

AB The title feed additive contains (per Kg): vitamin-containing additive 250g, choline chloride-containing additive 250g, mineral-containing additive 500g, and masking agent 1.0g. The vitamin-containing additive contains: vitamin A 0.4g, **vitamin D** 7mg, vitamin E 6.5g, vitamin K 0.8g, vitamin B1 2g, vitamin B2 1.6g, **vitamin B12** 2mg, **vitamin B6** 0.75g, **calcium** pantothenate 1.6g, nicotinic acid 6g, **folic acid** 0.36g, vitamin C 28g, inositol 6g, and carrier 195.981g. The choline chloride-containing additive contains: choline chloride 40g and carrier 210g. The mineral-containing additive contains: sodium hydrogen phosphate 58g, **calcium** hydrogen phosphate 155g, potassium chloride 5.3g, magnesium sulfate 20g, ferrous sulfate 2.4g, zinc sulfate 0.65g, copper sulfate 0.07g, potassium iodide 0.04g, cobalt chloride 0.02g, manganese sulfate 0.22g, and carrier 257.3g. This feed additive can be added into feedstuff for shrimp at a weight ratio of 2%. This feed additive can greatly improve the growth of shrimp.

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:459452 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:481257  
TITLE: Multifunctional full-nutrient powder  
INVENTOR(S): Qian, Zele  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, No pp. given  
CODEN: CNXXEV  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Chinese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1507796	A	20040630	CN 2002-147867	20021215
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2002-147867	20021215

AB The formula of multifunctional complete nutrient powder is formed from wheat, glutinous rice, soybean, corn, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, **vitamin B6**, pantothenic acid, nicotinamide,

**vitamin B12**, vitamin C, vitamin A, **vitamin D**, vitamin E, biotin, **folic acid**, **calcium**, phosphorus, potassium, iron, zinc, iodized salt, selenium, chromium, copper, molybdenum and manganese. Said invention is characterized by that it provides equalized dietary nutrient components, not only has eight amino acids which are provided by *Spirulina princeps*, necessary for human body and can not be synthesized by human self-body, several vitamins and several trace elements, but also contains the compound polysaccharide provided by several bacteria.

L1 ANSWER 9 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:122793 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:204779  
TITLE: Vitamin compositions for treatment of hormonal changes  
INVENTOR(S): Venkataraman, Balaji  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005032741	A1	20050210	US 2003-635928	20030806
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-635928	20030806

AB Provided are vitamin compns. and methods for the treatment or prevention of conditions associated with hormonal changes in an individual. The vitamin compns. contain **calcium**, **vitamin D**, **folic acid**, **vitamin B12** and **vitamin B6**. In a preferred embodiment, the **vitamin B12** is a hydroxocobalamin.

L1 ANSWER 10 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:692038 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:37435  
TITLE: Effects of a low-fat vegan diet and a Step II diet on macro- and micronutrient intakes in overweight postmenopausal women  
AUTHOR(S): Turner-McGrievy, Gabrielle M.; Barnard, Neal D.; Scialli, Anthony R.; Lanou, Amy J.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, Washington, DC, USA  
SOURCE: Nutrition (New York, NY, United States) (2004), 20(9), 738-746  
CODEN: NUTRER; ISSN: 0899-9007  
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Inc.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Objective. This study investigated the nutrient intake of overweight postmenopausal women assigned to a low-fat vegan diet or a Step II diet. Methods. 59 overweight (body mass index, 26 to 44 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) postmenopausal women were randomly assigned to a self-selected low-fat vegan or a National Cholesterol Education Program Step II diet in a 14-wk controlled trial on weight loss and metabolism Nutrient intake, which was measured per

1000

kcal, was the main outcome measure. Statistical analyses included within-group and between-group t tests examining changes associated with each diet. Results. Consumption of a low-fat vegan diet was associated with greater decreases in fat, saturated fat, protein, and cholesterol intakes and greater increases in carbohydrate, fiber,  $\beta$ -carotene, and total vitamin A intakes than was a Step II diet. The low-fat vegan group also increased thiamin, **vitamin B6**, and magnesium intakes

more than the Step II group, and both groups increased **folic acid**, vitamin C, and potassium intakes. If considering only food sources of micronutrients, the low-fat vegan group decreased **vitamin D**, **vitamin B12**, **calcium**, selenium, phosphorous, and zinc intakes compared with baseline. However, with incidental supplements included, decreases were evident only in phosphorous and selenium intakes. No micronutrient decreases were found in the Step II group. Conclusions. Individuals on a low-fat vegan or Step II diet should take steps to meet the recommended intakes of **vitamin D**, **vitamin K**, **folic acid**, **calcium**, magnesium, and zinc. Individuals on a low-fat vegan diet should also ensure adequate intakes of **vitamin B12**, phosphorous, and selenium.

REFERENCE COUNT: 58 THERE ARE 58 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 11 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:244048 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:373320

TITLE: Molecular Analysis of Homocysteic Acid-Induced Neuronal Stress

AUTHOR(S): Sommer, Susanne; Hunzinger, Christian; Schillo, Simone; Klemm, Martina; Biefang-Arndt, Katja; Schwall, Gerhard; Puetter, Sigurd; Hoelzer, Kerstin; Schroer, Klaus; Stegmann, Werner; Schrattenholz, Andre

CORPORATE SOURCE: ProteoSys AG, Mainz, 55129, Germany

SOURCE: Journal of Proteome Research (2004), 3(3), 572-581

CODEN: JPROBS; ISSN: 1535-3893

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Hyperhomocysteinemia is a risk factor for vascular and neuronal lesions often observed with concomitant high levels of homocysteic acid. In contrast to homocysteine, homocysteic acid induces **calcium** influx into neurons, with characteristics of an excitotoxic glutamatergic agonist at elevated concns. On the mol. level this is correlated to fast modifications of proteins (phosphorylation and proteolysis). Within the homocysteic acid induced mol. signature the authors focused in more detail on phosphorylation of two proteins implicated as risk factors in schizophrenia and neurodegeneration: Dihydropyrimidinase related protein and 14-3-3 protein isoforms. Among the identified proteins there are known chaperones and oxidative metabolism enzymes, but a few are new in context of neuronal stress: Lasp-1, a **vitamin D** associated factor and an expressed sequence with features of a Rho GDP dissociation inhibitor. Moreover, the authors detect a specific proteolytic processing of heat shock protein 70 and protein-disulfide isomerase, which is abolished by vitamins (**folic acid**, **vitamin B12**, and **vitamin B6**), which also decrease elevated intracellular **calcium** levels induced by homocysteic acid.

REFERENCE COUNT: 55 THERE ARE 55 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 12 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:416047 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:179195

TITLE: Vitamins and minerals: A model for safe addition to foods

AUTHOR(S): Flynn, Albert; Moreiras, Olga; Stehle, Peter; Fletcher, Reginald J.; Muller, Detlef J. G.; Rolland, Valerie

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Food & Nutritional Sciences, University College Cork, Cork, Ire.

SOURCE: European Journal of Nutrition (2003), 42(2), 118-130

CODEN: EJNUFZ; ISSN: 1436-6207

PUBLISHER: Steinkopff Verlag  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Significant subgroups in most European populations have dietary intakes below nationally recommended levels for several vitamins, minerals, and trace elements, placing individuals at risk of suboptimal intakes of important vitamins and minerals. Voluntary addition of micronutrients to the appropriate foods may help address the risks associated with low micronutrient intakes. Concerns need to be addressed regarding the potential for unacceptably high intakes, especially in the people consuming very large amts. of food. A model estimating the levels of each micronutrient that can be added safely to foods is presented. The model was developed based on the critical factors which determine the risk of unacceptably high intakes for each micronutrient at high levels of food/energy intakes. These included Tolerable Upper Intake Levels (UL), high micronutrient intakes in Europe at the 95th percentile intake for each nutrient, proportions of fortified foods in the diets of individuals at the 95th percentile for energy intakes, proportions of foods to which micronutrients could practically be added, and range of ests. for the fractions of foods which might be actually fortified for each nutrient. A maximum level was set up for each micronutrient per typical serving or 100 kcal portion. The outputs of the model were then compared against a recent model developed by AFSSA, based on food intake data in France. Three categories of micronutrients were identified, in which micronutrients could be added safely to foods at levels (per serving of 100 kcal): greater than 1 European Commission Recommended Daily Intake (EC RDA) for **vitamin B12**, vitamin C, vitamin E, riboflavin, pantothenic acid, niacin and thiamin; between 50 and 100% of the EC RDA for **vitamin B6**, **vitamin D**, **folic acid**, biotin, copper, iodine and selenium; and between 10 and 40% of the EC RDA for iron, zinc, **calcium**, phosphorus and magnesium. A 4th category consisted of retinol, for which high end intake levels are close to UL values for some population subgroups in Europe and thus require further consideration. Thus, a wide range of vitamins and minerals can be added safely to foods at nutritionally important levels in the current diets of Europeans.

REFERENCE COUNT: 86 THERE ARE 86 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L1 ANSWER 13 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:396284 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:390950  
TITLE: Multivitamin and hormone replacement supplement  
INVENTOR(S): Schloss, Caroline Maxine; Fox, Dorothy Jean  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 736,944, abandoned.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003096018	A1	20030522	US 2002-252776	20020923
US 2003045510	A1	20030306	US 2000-736944	20001215
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-736944	B2 20001215

AB A supplement is disclosed for use by naturally or surgically menopausal women. The supplement includes: estrogen, selenium, zinc, chromium, **calcium**, copper, phosphorus, magnesium, molybdenum, iodine, beta-carotene, ascorbic acid, **vitamin D**, vitamin E, vitamin K, thiamin, riboflavin, **vitamin B6**,

vitamin B12, folic acid, iron, pantothenic acid, and biotin. The supplement provides hormone replacement therapy along with nutritional supplements.

L1 ANSWER 14 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:94077 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:126996

TITLE: Hay fever remedies containing vitamins and nutrients

INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Hiroshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2003034635	A2	20030207	JP 2001-250887	20010717
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-250887	20010717

AB This invention relates to nutrients for the prevention and treatment of hay fever without side effects. The hay fever remedy composition contains fructose, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, **vitamin B6**, **vitamin B12**, vitamin C, **vitamin D**, vitamin E, niacin, **calcium** pantothenate, **folic acid**, L-isoleucine, Na L-glutamate, L-threonine, royal jelly, and caffeine.

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:122793 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:204779

TITLE: Vitamin compositions for treatment of hormonal changes

INVENTOR(S): Venkataraman, Balaji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 2005032741	A1	20050210	US 2003-635928	20030806
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-635928	20030806
AB	Provided are vitamin compns. and methods for the treatment or prevention of conditions associated with hormonal changes in an individual. The vitamin compns. contain <b>calcium, vitamin D, folic acid</b> , vitamin B12 and <b>vitamin B6</b> . In a preferred embodiment, the vitamin B12 is a <b>hydroxocobalamin</b> .			

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:469309 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:69309

TITLE: Methods and their evaluation to estimate the vitamin B6 status in human subjects. Part VI. S-PLP: reliability of the parameter

AUTHOR(S): Leinert, J.; Simon, I.; Hoetzel, D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Ernaehrungswiss., Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Univ., Bonn, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research (1983), 53(2), 166-78  
CODEN: IJVNAP; ISSN: 0300-9831

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

AB Determination of serum pyridoxal-5-phosphate (I) [54-47-7] gives a precise assessment of the **vitamin** B6 status of humans. The plasma I level is very consistent during the day and is sufficient independence of the actual daily intake. Only **vitamin** supplementation with about as much as the **daily requirement** addnl. to a meal leads to a temporary increase of the serum I level. For men and women younger than 50 yr, there was a constant, but for women significantly lower serum I level. Beyond this age, the serum I levels of men decreased, whereas those of women increased after **menopause**. Significantly lower values were observed in women using oral contraceptives. With regard to these physiol. circumstances a lower borderline value for women of 4 ng I/mL in contrast to men (5 ng I/mL) is postulated. Alc. consumption and an insufficient **vitamin** B2 supply, which lower the serum I concentration, are discussed.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999434557 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10504933

TITLE: Supplemental and complementary alternatives to hormone replacement therapy.

AUTHOR: Keller C; Fullerton J; Mobley C

CORPORATE SOURCE: UTHSCSA School of Nursing, San Antonio, Texas 78284, USA.

SOURCE: Journal of the American Academy of Nurse Practitioners, (1999 May) Vol. 11, No. 5, pp. 187-98. Ref: 110  
Journal code: 8916634. ISSN: 1041-2972.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
General Review; (REVIEW)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Nursing Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199910

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Oct 1999

Last Updated on STN: 14 Oct 1999

Entered Medline: 7 Oct 1999

AB Tables 1 and 2 offer a summary of information currently available on the sources, dosages, and proposed health benefits of the supplemental and complementary nutritional therapies that can be suggested as alternatives to hormone replacement therapy. These therapies have the additional benefit of being broadly available to women of all socioeconomic strata, and should be acceptable to women of various ethnicities and cultures. Adequate intakes (AI) of **vitamins** are recommended based on observational or experimentally determined approximations of the average nutrient intake, by a defined population or group, that appears to sustain a defined nutritional state (Food and Nutrition Board, Institute of Medicine, 1997). Reviewing the empirical evidence concerning the use of **vitamin** supplements leads to the conclusion that doses higher than AI or recommended **daily requirements** is not warranted. For those individuals who choose to supplement, counseling should be provided to caution about tolerable upper limits, those maximum levels of



nutrient intake judged unlikely to pose a risk for adverse health effects (Food and Nutrition Board, Institute of Medicine). Supplemental and complementary therapy directed at ameliorating symptoms or reducing the risk of **menopause** related illness (osteoporosis and CHD) becomes a decision balance of the woman's preferences, risk and health history, and personal and financial resources. There appears to be some protection of morbidity and mortality from CHD with antioxidant dietary intake. Osteoporosis appears to be delayed with calcium supplementation. Menopausal symptoms, CHD risk, and osteoporosis risk appears to be reduced with phytoestrogen supplementation, although doses have not been established. Research concerning the safety and efficacy of these therapies continues. Findings from current clinical trials, such as the Women's Health Initiative may render these and additional alternative therapies to HRT more precise in the near future.

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:548252 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:78259  
TITLE: Isolation of isoflavone-rich soybean extract with  
therapeutic properties  
INVENTOR(S): Han, Kyung Koo  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Brazil  
SOURCE: Braz. Pedido PI, 9 pp.  
CODEN: BPXXDX  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Portuguese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BR 2000000363	A	20010911	BR 2000-363	20000211
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			BR 2000-363	20000211

AB Soybeans are dehulled, heated (100° for 10-30 min), and ground.  
The powder is mixed (2:1) with ethanol (70° GL), homogenized and  
maintained at 60° for 15 min. After centrifugation (20,000 rpm; 10  
min) the liquid phase is lyophilized to afford a powder containing 10%  
isoflavones plus other nutrients (proteins, **essential** amino  
acids, glucose, **essential** oils, and **vitamins**). The  
isoflavone-rich soybean extract is suitable for use in treatment of  
**menopause**, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes, osteoporosis, cancer,  
etc.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005198532 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15745705  
TITLE: [New advances in osteoporosis nutritional prevention].  
Donnees nouvelles sur la prevention nutritionnelle de  
l'osteoporose.  
AUTHOR: Coxam Veronique  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Groupe Osteoporose, U3M, INRA Theix, 63122 Saint-Genes  
Champanelle, France.. coxam@clermont.inra.fr  
SOURCE: Medecine sciences : M/S, (2005 Mar) Vol. 21, No. 3, pp.  
297-301. Ref: 30  
Journal code: 8710980. ISSN: 0767-0974.  
PUB. COUNTRY: France  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
General Review; (REVIEW)  
LANGUAGE: French  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200508  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Apr 2005  
Last Updated on STN: 5 Aug 2005  
Entered Medline: 4 Aug 2005

AB With the human race experiencing a progressive increase in life  
expectancy, we are facing a growing prevalence of chronic age-related  
conditions, among which osteoporosis is a generalised condition of bone,  
whose hallmark is increased bone fragility. Based on the overwhelming  
body of evidence emphasising that gonadal failure at the time of  
**menopause** causes osteopenia and the administration of estrogens in  
postmenopausal women prevents this loss, hormone replacement therapy (HRT)  
has been widely recommended. However HRT should be limited due to its  
potential adverse effects. In this light, an effort should be made to  
integrate alternative therapies of proven values to provide new options  
for women in midlife. Research in nutrition over the past 30 years has  
led to exciting and significant progress. Although the primary role of  
diet is to provide sufficient nutrients to fulfill the metabolic  
requirements of an individual, there is an emerging rationale to support

the hypothesis that, by modulating specific target functions in the body, diet can help to achieve optimal health and also play an important role in reducing the risk of disease. Specifically, it has been recognized that human diet contains, in addition to **essential** macro- and micronutrients, a complex array of naturally occurring bioactive molecules, the phytochemicals, that may confer significant long-term health benefits. Indeed, besides calcium, micronutrients such as **vitamins**, polyphenols, phytoestrogens, trace elements or minerals remain a source for putative new and innovative dietary health intervention in the nutritional prevention of osteoporosis.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000159321 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10694998  
TITLE: Alternative therapies for menopause.  
AUTHOR: Kass-Annese B  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Harbor UCLA Medical Center, Torrance, CA, USA.  
SOURCE: Clinical obstetrics and gynecology, (2000 Mar) Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 162-83. Ref: 112  
Journal code: 0070014. ISSN: 0009-9201.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
General Review; (REVIEW)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200003  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Mar 2000  
Last Updated on STN: 30 Mar 2000  
Entered Medline: 22 Mar 2000

AB If a woman does not want to use, or cannot use, hormone replacement therapy, then she must consider other ways to address two issues related to **menopause**: reducing her risk of developing cardiovascular disease, osteoporosis, and other health problems that increase as women age, and symptomatology. Risk reduction of an array of health problems can be achieved through diet, exercise, and stress management. The nutraceuticals of specific **vitamins**, minerals, phytoestrogens, and **essential** fatty acid supplementations are a vital component of the risk reduction health program. Risk reduction of osteoporosis can be enhanced specifically through the use of ipriflavone and a comprehensive "bone building" vitamin and mineral program. Control of homocysteine levels for prevention of CAD, osteoporosis, and other health problems can be accomplished through B vitamin supplementation. The same interventions for risk reduction also may prove to be effective in prevention and treatment of menopausal-related symptoms, particularly when the B **vitamins**, magnesium, isoflavones, and **essential** fatty acids are used. If lifestyle interventions and nutraceuticals do not adequately address symptomatology, however, a woman has several alternative therapies from which to choose. There are numerous excellent multiherbal and homeopathic therapies that can be purchased over the counter. A woman also can choose to be evaluated by an alternative therapy practitioner and have a program designed specifically for her health needs. Although there has been limited clinical research of herbal and homeopathic alternative therapies for the **menopause**, when taken according to directions and if no contraindications exist, they have the potential for being extremely effective and safe options.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999435513 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10507679  
TITLE: Vitamins and minerals.  
AUTHOR: LeMone P  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sinclair School of Nursing, University of Missouri-Columbia, USA.

SOURCE: Journal of obstetric, gynecologic, and neonatal nursing :  
JOGNN / NAACOG, (1999 Sep-Oct) Vol. 28, No. 5, pp. 520-33.  
Ref: 52

Journal code: 8503123. ISSN: 0884-2175.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
General Review; (REVIEW)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Nursing Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199911

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Jan 2000

Last Updated on STN: 11 Jan 2000

Entered Medline: 16 Nov 1999

AB Increasing attention has been given in recent years to the importance of diet in promoting health and preventing illness. The benefits of specific food components that expand the role of diet in health promotion have been identified. With a variety of compounds readily available to consumers, more people are taking self-prescribed supplemental nutrients to maintain or improve health. **Vitamins** and minerals are **essential** to the health of women across the lifespan, but deficiencies may occur because of inadequate diet; life-style choices and habits; increased requirements during growth, menstruation, pregnancy, and lactation; **menopause**; and illness. Critical knowledge for women's health care practitioners includes the recommended daily allowances of **vitamins** and minerals, sources, factors affecting dietary intake and use, and considerations for nutritional assessment and intervention.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 82197051 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6919030

TITLE: Nutrition across the woman's life cycle. Special emphasis on pregnancy.

AUTHOR: Henley E C; Bahl S

SOURCE: The Nursing clinics of North America, (1982 Mar) Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 99-110.

Journal code: 0042033. ISSN: 0029-6465.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Nursing Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 198207

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Mar 1990

Last Updated on STN: 17 Mar 1990

Entered Medline: 22 Jul 1982

AB Nutrition plays a crucial role in the maintenance of health of a woman throughout life, but assumes an even more important role during growth, pregnancy, lactation, and **menopause**. The nutrient reserves accumulated during other, nonstressful periods of life are of vital importance during these phases of physiological stress. Requirements for various nutrients, such as protein, carbohydrate, fat, minerals, and **vitamins**, throughout life are qualitatively similar; however, they change quantitatively with the rate and intensity of physiological processes taking place within the body. Pregnant and lactating women require more energy, protein, iron, calcium, and **vitamins** to meet their increased needs. Rapid growth during infancy, childhood, and adolescence also increases the requirements for **essential** nutrients. In the elderly female, it is important to decrease energy consumption as the basal metabolic rate declines. However, minerals and **vitamins**, particularly calcium, thiamine, and pyridoxine, continue to be as **essential** in the elderly population as in adult women.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 80116396 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6898239  
TITLE: Trace elements: implications for nursing.  
AUTHOR: Hayter J  
SOURCE: Journal of advanced nursing, (1980 Jan) Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 91-101.  
Journal code: 7609811. ISSN: 0309-2402.  
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Nursing Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 198004  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Mar 1990  
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997  
Entered Medline: 17 Apr 1980

AB Although most were unknown a few years ago, present evidence indicates that at least 25 trace elements have some pertinence to health. Unlike **vitamins**, they cannot be synthesized. Some trace elements are now considered important only because of their harmful effects but traces of them may be **essential**. Zinc is especially important during puberty, pregnancy and **menopause** and is related to protein metabolism. Both fluoride and cadmium accumulate in the body year after year. Cadmium is positively correlated with several chronic diseases, especially hypertension. It is obtained from smoking and drinking soft water. Silicon, generally associated with silicosis, may be necessary for healthy bone and connective tissue. Chromium, believed to be the glucose tolerance factor, is obtained from brewer's yeast, spices, and whole wheat products. Copper deficiency may be implicated in a wide range of cardiovascular and blood related disorders. Either marginal deficiencies or slight excesses of most trace elements are harmful. Nurses should instruct patients to avoid highly refined foods, fad diets, or synthetic and fabricated foods. A well balanced and varied diet is the best safeguard against trace element excesses or deficiencies.

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:935344 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:36751

TITLE: Nutrient clusters for food products and methods of preparation

INVENTOR(S): Evenson, Keith A.; Borek, James R.; Froseth, Barrie R.; Green, Daniel R.; Lakkis, Jamileh; Van Lengerich, Bernhard H.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Mills, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001097633	A2	20011227	WO 2001-US17612	20010529
WO 2001097633	A3	20020418		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 6558718	B1	20030506	US 2000-596543	20000619
US 2003170370	A1	20030911	US 2003-379080	20030304
US 6837682	B2	20050104		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-596543 A 20000619

AB Nutrient clusters for food products such as for addition to Ready-To-Eat cereals by providing, in a preferred form of the present invention, nutrient products such in the form of aggregates or clusters comprising a first particulate component; a nutrient powder blend, and sufficient binder to adhere the powder to the particulates. The nutrient clusters are in the form of pieces each weighing from about 0.3 to 5g. and having a moisture content of about 2 to 10%. Disclosed are methods of preparing such nutrient clusters involving applying a liquid binder to the particulates to form sticky particulates, adding a powdered nutrient blend and curing the mixts. to form hardened dried nutrient clusters. The nutrient cluster can contain 100% US recommended daily allowance ("USRDA") of **essential vitamins** and minerals and can contain added macronutrients such as soy proteins, soluble fiber, and/or **calcium** in nutritionally dense form in as little as 5 to 15 g of nutrient clusters. The clusters find particular suitability for use in providing to-order customized cereal products in response to particular customer requirements for nutrition.

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:935344 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:36751

TITLE: Nutrient clusters for food products and methods of preparation

INVENTOR(S): Evenson, Keith A.; Borek, James R.; Froseth, Barrie R.; Green, Daniel R.; Lakkis, Jamileh; Van Lengerich, Bernhard H.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Mills, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001097633	A2	20011227	WO 2001-US17612	20010529
WO 2001097633	A3	20020418		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 6558718	B1	20030506	US 2000-596543	20000619
US 2003170370	A1	20030911	US 2003-379080	20030304
US 6837682	B2	20050104		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-596543 A 20000619

AB Nutrient clusters for food products such as for addition to Ready-To-Eat cereals by providing, in a preferred form of the present invention, nutrient products such in the form of aggregates or clusters comprising a first particulate component; a nutrient powder blend, and sufficient binder to adhere the powder to the particulates. The nutrient clusters are in the form of pieces each weighing from about 0.3 to 5g. and having a moisture content of about 2 to 10%. Disclosed are methods of preparing such nutrient clusters involving applying a liquid binder to the particulates to form sticky particulates, adding a powdered nutrient blend and curing the mixts. to form hardened dried nutrient clusters. The nutrient cluster can contain 100% US recommended daily allowance ("USRDA") of **essential vitamins** and minerals and can contain added macronutrients such as soy proteins, soluble fiber, and/or **calcium** in nutritionally dense form in as little as 5 to 15 g of nutrient clusters. The clusters find particular suitability for use in providing to-order customized cereal products in response to particular customer requirements for nutrition.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:04:08 ON 02 JUN 2006)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:04:18 ON 02 JUN 2006

L1	32 S	CALCIUM (P) VITAMIN D (P) FOLIC ACID (P) VITAMIN B12 (P) VITAM
L2	1 S	CALCIUM (P) VITAMIN D (P) FOLIC ACID (P) HYDROXOCOBALAMIN (P)
L3	256 S	HORMON? (P) VITAMIN? (P) MENOPAUSE
L4	156 S	L3 AND CALCIUM
L5	135 S	L4 AND VITAMIN D
L6	2 S	L5 AND FOLIC ACID
L7	1 S	L5 AND VITAMIN B12
L8	812 S	VITAMIN? (P) MENOPAUSE
L9	1 S	L8 AND DAILY REQUIREMENTS
L10	2 S	L8 AND DAILY REQUIREMENT
L11	6 S	VITAMINS (P) MENOPAUSE (P) ESSENTIAL
L12	150 S	ESSENTIAL VITAMINS
L13	15 S	L12 AND CALCIUM
L14	5 S	L13 AND VITAMIN D
L15	1 S	L14 AND FOLIC ACID



L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1137033 CAPLUS

TITLE: Composition with improved effect on female  
**menopause** syndrome

INVENTOR(S): Kim, Seon Yeong; Kim, Wan Gi; Lee, Sang Jun

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Amorepacific Corporation, S. Korea

SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given

CODEN: KRXXA7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Korean

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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KR 2003023297	A	20030319	KR 2001-56446	20010913
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 2001-56446	20010913

AB PURPOSE: Provided is a composition which exhibits an improved effect in treating female **menopause** syndrome without **side effects**. The composition contains as active ingredients isoflavone in extract of beans and red ginseng extracts and is used also as health food. CONSTITUTION: The composition comprises: 10-80wt.% of beans extract containing 10-70wt.% of isoflavone; 10-80wt.% of red ginseng extract containing 50-150mg of saponin; 10-50wt.% of extracts of a mixture including angelica root, paeonia and licorice in a ratio of 0.5-1.5:0.5-1.5:0.5-1.5; and 1-20wt.% of more than one vitamin selected from a group of **vitamin B1**, vitamin B2, vitamin B5, vitamin C and vitamin E. The formulation is in tablet, capsule, soft capsule, pill, granule and drink.

L3 ANSWER 48 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 97089836 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8935744  
 TITLE: Curative treatment of primary (spasmodic) dysmenorrhoea.  
 AUTHOR: Gokhale L B  
 SOURCE: The Indian journal of medical research, (1996 Apr) Vol. 103, pp. 227-31.  
 Journal code: 0374701. ISSN: 0971-5916.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: India  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 199701  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Jan 1997  
 Last Updated on STN: 28 Jan 1997  
 Entered Medline: 6 Jan 1997

AB To prove the efficacy of oral **vitamin B1** administration for the treatment of primary dysmenorrhoea, a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study was carried out on 556 girls aged 12-21 yr, having moderate to very severe spasmodic dysmenorrhoea. Thiamine hydrochloride (**vitamin B1**) was given in a dose of 100 mg orally, daily for 90 days. The combined final results of both the 'active treatment first' group and the 'placebo first' group, after 90 days of **vitamin B1** administration, were 87 per cent completely cured, 8 per cent relieved (pain almost nil to reduced) and 5 per cent showed no effect whatsoever. The results remained the same two months later as well when no drug was administered. Unlike all the current treatments which are suppression-oriented, this curative treatment directly treats the cause, is free from **side effects**, is inexpensive and easy to administer.

L3 ANSWER 49 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 96234874 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8668974  
 TITLE: [Vitamins and metals: possible hazards for humans].  
 Vitamine und Metalle: mogliche Gefahren fur den Menschen.  
 AUTHOR: Ballmer P E  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Departement Innere Medizin, Universitat Bern, Inselspital Bern.  
 SOURCE: Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift, (1996 Apr 13)  
 Vol. 126, No. 15, pp. 607-11. Ref: 16  
 Journal code: 0404401. ISSN: 0036-7672.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 General Review; (REVIEW)  
 LANGUAGE: German  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 199608  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Aug 1996  
 Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998  
 Entered Medline: 7 Aug 1996

AB Administration of vitamins or metals may cause severe **side effects**. Retinoids (derivatives of vitamin A) used for the treatment of various skin disorders are teratogenic, hepatotoxic and may induce a substantial increase in serum lipids. A case report demonstrates that vitamin D supplementation in a patient under total parenteral nutrition can cause hypercalcemia. The isolated administration of **vitamin B1**, without concomitant vitamin B6 and nicotinamide may precipitate potentially life-threatening pellagra encephalopathy. Repeat blood transfusions may produce clinically overt

organ hemosiderosis, e.g. cirrhosis of the liver, diabetes mellitus or myocardiopathy. The literature contains reports on a few cases of sarcoma associated with orthopedic metal implants. The controversial issue of the potential dangers of dental amalgams is briefly mentioned.

L3 ANSWER 50 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93166126 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8094574  
TITLE: [Malaria prevention without drugs].  
Malariaprophylaxe ohne Medikamente.  
AUTHOR: Holzer R B  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medizinische Universitätspoliklinik, Inselspital Bern.  
SOURCE: Schweizerische Rundschau für Medizin Praxis = Revue suisse  
de médecine Praxis, (1993 Feb 2) Vol. 82, No. 5, pp.  
139-43.  
Journal code: 8403202. ISSN: 1013-2058.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: German  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199303  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Apr 1993  
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995  
Entered Medline: 12 Mar 1993

AB One can prevent malaria without antimalaria drug by avoiding insect bites through physical and chemical means. Because of the growing problems with the drugs used for malaria prophylaxis such as resistance and **side effects**, prevention without drugs is becoming increasingly important again. Repellents are substances applied to the skin which effectively prevent mosquitoes from biting. The most efficient and best documented repellents are diethyl-m-toluamide (DEET) and dimethylphthalate (DMP). Insecticides have a direct toxic effect on the nervous system of the arthropods. Nowadays, mainly synthetic pyrethroids are used because they produce less ecological problems. Such pyrethroids are supplied in form of sprays, vaporizing mats, mosquito coils or in combination with physical means such as bed nets. Although completely ineffective against mosquitoes, systemic **vitamin B1**, acoustic devices and so-called electrocuting light traps are still sold and used. Travellers must be made aware that they will not get malaria if they can avoid being bitten by mosquitoes.

L3 ANSWER 51 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90205017 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2138684  
TITLE: [Results of a double-blind study of diclofenac + vitamin  
B1, B6, B12 versus diclofenac in patients with acute pain  
of the lumbar vertebrae. A multicenter study].  
Ergebnisse einer Doppelblindprüfung Diclofenac + Vitamin  
B1, B6, B12 versus Diclofenac bei Patienten mit akuten  
Beschwerden im Lendenwirbelsäulenbereich. Eine  
Multicenterstudie.  
AUTHOR: Bruggemann G; Koehler C O; Koch E M  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Weserberglandklinik, Hoxter.  
SOURCE: Klinische Wochenschrift, (1990 Jan 19) Vol. 68, No. 2, pp.  
116-20.  
Journal code: 2985205R. ISSN: 0023-2173.  
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of  
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
(MULTICENTER STUDY)  
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)  
LANGUAGE: German  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199005

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jun 1990  
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995  
Entered Medline: 3 May 1990

AB Several clinical trials have shown that the duration of treatment of painful vertebral syndromes can be shortened by using a combination of **vitamins B1, B6, B12** and diclofenac instead of diclofenac. In addition, a more efficient pain relief could be achieved by the combination therapy. In order to confirm these results, we compared the clinical efficacy of diclofenac (25 mg) and a combination preparation with diclofenac (25 mg) plus **vitamins B1** (thiamine nitrate 50 mg), B6 (pyridoxine hydrochloride 50 mg) and B12 (cyanocobalamin 0.25 mg) in a multicentric randomized double-blind study including 418 patients. All patients received 3 x 2 capsules daily for a maximum of 2 weeks. In case of total pain relief, therapy should be discontinued after one week. Data of 376 patients could be evaluated. 53 out of 184 patients receiving the combination and 48 out of 192 patients treated with diclofenac alone could stop therapy due to sufficient pain relief after one week. The evaluation of the "Hoppe Pain Questionnaire" and the data concerning pain intensity also revealed better results for the combination preparation. The differences in favour of the B-vitamin-diclofenac-combination were statistically significant in patients with severe pain at the beginning of therapy. Considering undesirable **side-effects** (symptoms in 70 out of 418 patients) there were no significant differences between the two medications. This clinical trial provides further evidence that the combination therapy with diclofenac plus B-vitamins is more effective than diclofenac alone for the treatment of painful vertebral syndromes.

L3 ANSWER 52 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90205016 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2138683  
TITLE: [Reduced diclofenac administration by B vitamins: results of a randomized double-blind study with reduced daily doses of diclofenac (75 mg diclofenac versus 75 mg diclofenac plus B vitamins) in acute lumbar vertebral syndromes]. Einsparung von Diclofenac durch B-Vitamine: Ergebnisse einer randomisierten Doppelblindprüfung mit reduzierten Tagesdosierungen von Diclofenac (75 mg Diclofenac versus 75 mg Diclofenac plus B-Vitamine) bei akuten Lendenwirbelsaulensyndromen.  
AUTHOR: Kuhlwein A; Meyer H J; Koehler C O  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum Heidelberg.  
SOURCE: Klinische Wochenschrift, (1990 Jan 19) Vol. 68, No. 2, pp. 107-15.  
JOURNAL code: 2985205R. ISSN: 0023-2173.  
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of  
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)  
LANGUAGE: German  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199005  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jun 1990  
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jun 1990  
Entered Medline: 3 May 1990

AB Pain syndromes of the lumbar spine are one of the main problems in orthopedic practice. The therapeutic effect of NSAIDs is not subject to doubt in this connection. But considering that the application of NSAIDs is frequently associated with **side effects**, a reduction of dosage would be to the patient's benefit. Clinical studies have shown that concomitant treatment with **vitamins B1, B6, B12** and diclofenac leads to a more efficient pain relief than treatment using diclofenac alone and thus provides the possibility of saving NSAIDs. This clinical trial was carried out in order to determine

whether these results can also be achieved when a reduced dosage of diclofenac (75 mg daily) is used. 123 patients with acute pain syndromes of the lumbar spine were treated with either B-vitamins and diclofenac or diclofenac alone for a maximum of 7 days. There was the option to terminate therapy in the trial after 3-4 days in the case of total pain relief. 45 patients could stop the treatment due to remission of symptoms. 30 patients belonged to the combination therapy group, the other 15 took diclofenac alone; this difference is statistically significant (p less than 0.05). All parameters concerning pain relief and movement of the vertebral column showed statistically significant differences in favour of the B-vitamin-diclofenac-combination, too. The results document the positive influence of B-vitamins on painful vertebral syndromes and indicate that B-vitamins contribute to saving of NSAIDs by shortening the treatment time and reducing daily NSAID-dosage.

L3 ANSWER 53 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 89189160 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3071032  
 TITLE: [Shortening diclofenac therapy by B vitamins. Results of a randomized double-blind study, diclofenac 50 mg versus diclofenac 50 mg plus B vitamins, in painful spinal diseases with degenerative changes].  
 Verkürzung der Diclofenac-Therapie durch B-Vitamine.  
 Ergebnisse einer randomisierten Doppelblindstudie,  
 Diclofenac 50 mg gegen Diclofenac 50 mg mit degenerativen Veränderungen.  
 AUTHOR: Vetter G; Bruggemann G; Lettko M; Schwieger G; Asbach H; Biermann W; Blasius K; Brinkmann R; Bruns H; Dorn E; +  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Klinik Auerbach, Bensheim.  
 SOURCE: Zeitschrift für Rheumatologie, (1988 Sep-Oct) Vol. 47, No. 5, pp. 351-62.  
 Journal code: 0414162. ISSN: 0340-1855.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)  
 LANGUAGE: German  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 198904  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Mar 1990  
 Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995  
 Entered Medline: 26 Apr 1989  
 AB The use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) such as diclofenac for treatment of degenerative rheumatic disorders of the lumbar spine is of great significance in orthopedic practice. Clinical studies have shown that concomitant treatment with **vitamins B1, B6, B12** and diclofenac provides more efficient pain relief than treatment using diclofenac alone. This study was undertaken in order to determine whether the duration of treatment with diclofenac for lower back pain can be shortened by adding B-vitamins to the therapeutic regimen. From September through December of 1986, 256 patients participated in a multicenter, controlled, randomized double-blind trial which compared the clinical efficacy of diclofenac (50 mg) with a combined therapy of diclofenac (50 mg) and **vitamins B1, B6, and B12** (thiamine nitrate, pyridoxine hydrochloride, and cyanocobalamin, resp.; in dosages of 50 mg, 50 mg, and 0.25 mg, resp.). Patients were treated with 3 X 1 capsule daily for a maximum of two weeks, having the option to terminate participation in the trial after 1 week in the event of total pain relief. The data of 238 patients were able to be included in the evaluation. 29 patients opted to discontinue therapy due to remission on symptoms. Nineteen (65.6%) of these patients belonged to the combined therapy group, the other 10 (34.4%) having taken diclofenac alone; this difference is statistically significant (p less than 0.05). An important aspect in the evaluation of therapy was the patient response regarding the improvement

of painful symptoms which, in addition to their subjective feedback, was reflected in the test results of the "Hoppe Pain Questionnaire (HPQ)." All parameters used as a measure of pain relief indicated superior results with the B-vitamin supplemented therapy when compared with results obtained with diclofenac alone. Moreover, after 3 days of therapy the "sensory" pain factor "sharpness" improved significantly. Undesirable **side-effects** were documented with 39 patients, 14 of them having discontinued therapy for this reason. No statistically significant difference could be determined within this group with regard to therapy. The study results document the positive influence of B-vitamins on painful symptoms and indicate that less NSAID is needed for pain relief when combined with B-vitamins.

L3 ANSWER 54 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83292021 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7185852  
TITLE: Auto-immune complications of D-penicillamine--a possible result of zinc and magnesium depletion and of pyridoxine inactivation.  
AUTHOR: Seelig M S  
SOURCE: Journal of the American College of Nutrition, (1982) Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 207-14.  
Journal code: 8215879. ISSN: 0731-5724.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 198310  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Mar 1990  
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997  
Entered Medline: 8 Oct 1983

AB Long-term high-dosage penicillamine treatment of patients with advanced stages of diseases with autoimmune components has resulted in very few adverse reactions in a series of over 50 such patients also given selected nutrients: pyridoxine, zinc and magnesium (which penicillamine inactivates or chelates), and **vitamins B1, B12, and E** (which have sulphydryl-protective activity). The patients on this regimen have been essentially free of the **side effects** that occur in about a third of patients treated with penicillamine without such supplements. Reports of myasthenia gravis--a disease with abnormalities of the thymus and of T-cells, as a **side effect** of penicillamine--suggest that zinc, magnesium, and pyridoxine might be the agents most likely to be protective. Pyridoxine is necessary for cellular accumulation of zinc and magnesium, deficiencies of which have caused thymic and other immunologic abnormalities. Whether the other vitamins administered contribute to the favorable results requires further study.

L3 ANSWER 55 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80196391 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7377559  
TITLE: [Chlormetiazole in anaesthesia (author's transl)].  
Utilisation d'un derive vitaminique (clometiazole) en anesthesie.  
AUTHOR: Ghandi B; Freye E; Avril G  
SOURCE: Anesthesie, analgesie, reanimation, (1980) Vol. 37, No. 3-4, pp. 127-31.  
Journal code: 0404017. ISSN: 0003-3014.  
PUB. COUNTRY: France  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: French  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 198007  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Mar 1990  
Last Updated on STN: 15 Mar 1990

Entered Medline: 12 Jul 1980

AB The use of a vitamin derivate (chlormethiazole) in anaesthesia. Owing to its hypnotic properties and its wide margin of safety, "chlormethiazole" (a derivate of **vitamin B1**) was used in 30 patients which underwent varying surgical procedures. Since the drug exhibits no analgetic effect, fentanyl was added to maintain a sufficient depth of anesthesia. The patients were artificially ventilated with N2O/O2 at a rate of 3/1. Chlormethiazole, even when used in large doses (2400 mg) over a long period of time (5 hours) was well tolerated. The technique therefore offers another opportunity to replace droperidol in classical neuroleptanaesthesia, which is often the cause for uncomfortable neurovegetative **side-effects** in the post-operative period.

L3 ANSWER 56 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 79121767 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 105622  
TITLE: Thiamin and pyridoxine requirements during intravenous hyperalimentation.  
AUTHOR: Kishi H; Nishii S; Ono T; Yamaji A; Kasahara N; Hiraoka E; Okada A; Itakura T; Takagi Y  
SOURCE: The American journal of clinical nutrition, (1979 Feb) Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 332-8.  
Journal code: 0376027. ISSN: 0002-9165.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 197904  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Mar 1990  
Last Updated on STN: 10 Dec 2002  
Entered Medline: 25 Apr 1979

AB Studies were undertaken to determine rational dosages of **vitamin B1** and **B6** during long-term intravenous hyperalimentation, using more sensitive techniques than formerly used to evaluate **B1** and **B6** status. A standard vitamin combination, type A, (usually commercially available products) has been used up to now because of convenience, disregarding the effects of long-term administration. This combination lacks biotin, folic acid, and vitamin E and contains from 10 to 100 times the dietary allowances of such vitamins as **B1**, **B2**, **B6**, **B12**, and **C**. In response to the possibility of vitamin overdose, two new vitamin combinations, type B (from commercial products) and type C (a convenient and easily administered combination produced at the hospital) were developed in order to provide the normal dietary allowances and at the same time eliminate any harmful **side-effects**. From the results obtained, 5 mg/day for thiamin HCl and 3 mg/day for pyridoxine HCl in type B and type C were found to be a sufficient and safe level as opposed to 55 mg/day for thiamin HCl and 102 mg/day for pyridoxine HCl in type A.

L3 ANSWER 57 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 78085904 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 146019  
TITLE: [Complaints in the lumbosacral region and their management with Dolo-Neurobion].  
Beschwerden im Lumbosakral-Bereich und ihre Behandlung mit Dolo-Neurobion.  
AUTHOR: Kunt T  
SOURCE: Fortschritte der Medizin, (1978 Feb 9) Vol. 96, No. 6, pp. 299-300.  
Journal code: 2984763R. ISSN: 0015-8178.  
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: German  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 197803  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Mar 1990  
Last Updated on STN: 14 Mar 1990  
Entered Medline: 29 Mar 1978

AB Many patients complaining of acute pain in the lumbosacral area suffer from affections of intrapelvic organs (urinary bladder, prostate glands, female genital-organs). The routine diagnosis in such cases is described. In 53 own patients the analgesic and anti-inflammatory effect of Dolo-Neurobion has been evaluated. It is a combination drug consisting of the neurotropic **vitamins B1, B6 and B12** and the analgesic metamizole. The treatment was started parenterally in the recommended doses and continued orally. If there were definite signs of infection in the pelvic area, additional antibiotics were administered after bacteriological tests. Dolo-Neurobion showed good or excellent results in 77,4% and moderate effects in 15,1% of the patients. There were no major **side-effects** or intolerance.

L3 ANSWER 58 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 69152698 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4237952  
TITLE: [On **side effects** during **vitamin B1** therapy].  
O pobochnykh iavleniiakh pri B1 vitaminoterapii.  
AUTHOR: Bukinich P S; Lozovoi N M  
SOURCE: Terapevticheskii arkhiv, (1967 Jul) Vol. 39, No. 7, pp. 119-21.  
Journal code: 2984818R. ISSN: 0040-3660.  
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: Russian  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 196905  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990  
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990  
Entered Medline: 15 May 1969



L3 ANSWER 38 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:6773 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:6773  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:1242h,1243a-b  
TITLE: New domestic muscle-relaxing agent; nobutan  
AUTHOR(S): Mikhel'son, V. A.  
SOURCE: Tr. 1-go [Pervogo] Mosk. Med. Inst. (1964), 32, 355-64  
From: Ref. Zh., Farmkol. Toksikol. 1965, Abstr. No.  
17.54.112.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Nobutan (I) was used in various surgical interventions and different types of anesthesia on 72 patients 22-65 years old. Intravenous injection of 0.3-0.7 mg. I/kg. (in 0.5% solution) had a weak paralyzing effect; intubation was impossible and in some patients a moderate muscle relaxation lasting 5-25 min. was observed. A dose of 0.8-1 mg. I/kg. caused considerable relaxation lasting 10-30 min., and apnea occurred in only 4 of 20 patients. Intubation was still hindered as a result of incomplete relaxation of the masseter muscle and the neck muscles. Doses of 1.1-1.5 mg./kg. caused complete relaxation for 10-20 min. The maximum effect was reached 2.5-3 min. after I injection. A 2nd injection of I showed considerable cumulative effect; hence, 33-50% of the initial dose was injected. Ditiline and tubocurarine could be combined with I with excellent results. **Vitamin B1** had no antagonistic action on I relaxation in clin. use. I exhibited several advantages: good relaxation with preservation of respiration, compatibility with both depolarizing and nondepolarizing relaxants. However, **side effects** such as hypotonia and an especially sharply increased salivation reduce the value of I.

L3 ANSWER 39 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:430934 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:30934  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:5459e-f  
TITLE: Therapeutic compositions comprising steroids and thiamine derivatives  
INVENTOR(S): Montandraud, Jean  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S.A.C.E.R. S.A.  
SOURCE: 6 pp.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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GB 992581		19650519	GB 1961-22357	19610621
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB	19610621

AB Addns. of thiamine and (or) at least 1 derivative of thiamine with **vitamin B1** activity to a corticosteroid (I) with antiinflammatory action (cortisone, hydrocortisone,  $\Delta 1$ -cortisone,  $\Delta 1$ -hydrocortisone, and derivs.) decreased the **side effects** of the I substantially. Expts. with animals are described to show the improvement of such **side effects** of the I as asthenia and decrease of body weight The I-thiamine ratio is given and daily dosages are suggested.

L3 ANSWER 40 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:424710 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:24710  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:4162f-g  
TITLE: New pain relieving medicine for nervous disorders, with antianemic properties

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratoires Albert Rolland  
SOURCE: 5 pp.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Unavailable  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR M2400		19640410	FR	19621019

AB A medicine based on the biol. synergism of 3 well known components, has been tried without any sign of toxicity, and **side-effects**, in complex neurological cases. **Vitamin B1** 100 mg., vitamin B6 100 mg., vitamin B12 1000  $\gamma$  are incorporated into pills, sirup, or injections, and administered in a daily amount of up to three times the given combination.

L3 ANSWER 41 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:93543 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:93543  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:17749e-g  
TITLE: Early diagnosis of chronic intoxication by manganese  
AUTHOR(S): Gratsianskaya, L. N.; Velikson, I. M.; Gorn, L. E.  
SOURCE: Trudy Yubilein. Nauch. Sessii, Posvyachshen. 30 - letnei Deyatel'nosti Gosudarst. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Gigieny Truda i Profzabolevanii, Leningrad (1957) 158-64  
From: Referat. Zhur., Khim. 1958, Abstr. No. 8518.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The course of chronic intoxication by Mn is divided into 3 stages. When chronic intoxication by Mn is suspected the worker should be immediately relieved from work with Mn for 1.5-2 months. Chronic intoxication by Mn of any stage is a counterindication for work with Mn. Based on the clin. observations of first and second stages, **vitamin B1** (40-50 mg. intravenously), Phenamine (orally 0.005-0.01 mg., 1-2 times daily, with observation of its **side effects**) is recommended.

L3 ANSWER 42 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005663445 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16350532  
TITLE: [Protection against insects].  
Schutz vor Insekten.  
AUTHOR: Rudin W  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medizinische Abteilung, Schweizerisches Tropeninstitut, Basel.. werner.rudin@unibas.ch  
SOURCE: Therapeutische Umschau. Revue therapeutique, (2005 Nov) Vol. 62, No. 11, pp. 713-8. Ref: 15  
Journal code: 0407224. ISSN: 0040-5930.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
General Review; (REVIEW)  
LANGUAGE: German  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200601  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Dec 2005  
Last Updated on STN: 21 Jan 2006  
Entered Medline: 20 Jan 2006

AB Successful protection against haematophagous insects and ticks, especially in areas where transmission of diseases occurs, requires a consistent application of a combination of appropriate measures. However, this can never substitute a chemoprophylaxis. Which measures have to be used depends on the circumstances under which they have to work. Indoor,

physical means such as mosquito-screens on doors and windows, air-conditioners, and bed nets can be used to keep the insects away. These measures can be supplemented or supported by insecticides used as knock-down sprays, by electrical evaporation or for the treatment of screens and bed nets. In the field, if it is not possible to avoid mosquito-areas during phases of activity, appropriate clothing and repellents must provide the protection. Bright, wide pants and shirts of dense weaving covering as much skin as bearable should be preferred. Repellents are sprays, lotions, milks or creams which are evenly applied to the skin to prevent insects from biting. They contain synthetic or natural active substances of substantially varying effectiveness. The gold standard since about 60 years is diethylbenzamine (DEET). There are a few other active substances with a lower risk of **side effects**, however, combined with a lower effectiveness mainly on people with a high attractiveness for mosquitoes. Products containing an extract of Eucalyptus citriodora provide the best protection amongst those with natural active substances. Wearing bracelets or necklaces treated with repellents, acoustic devices (buzzers), electrocuters, topical or systemic **Vitamin B1** or eating garlic are useless measures to prevent insects from biting.

L3 ANSWER 43 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005096517 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15726875  
 TITLE: Benfotiamine in the treatment of diabetic polyneuropathy--a three-week randomized, controlled pilot study (BEDIP study).  
 AUTHOR: Haupt E; Ledermann H; Kopcke W  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Saale-Klinik, Bad Kissingen, Lindenfels, Germany.. BfA.Saaleklinik@t-online.de  
 SOURCE: International journal of clinical pharmacology and therapeutics, (2005 Feb) Vol. 43, No. 2, pp. 71-7. Journal code: 9423309. ISSN: 0946-1965.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 (MULTICENTER STUDY)  
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 200504  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Mar 2005  
 Last Updated on STN: 27 Apr 2005  
 Entered Medline: 26 Apr 2005  
 AB OBJECTIVE: The aim of the study was to evaluate the efficacy of benfotiamine administered over three weeks (allithiamine; a lipid-soluble **vitamin B1** prodrug with high bioavailability) to patients with diabetic polyneuropathy in a randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, two-center pilot study. MATERIAL AND METHODS: Forty inpatients (23 male, 18 female, age range 18 - 70 years) with a history of type 1 or 2 diabetes and polyneuropathy of not longer than two years, were included in the study. Twenty Patients received two 50 mg benfotiamine tablets four times daily and 20 patients received placebo over the three-week study period. Two clinical units were involved with 10 patients receiving placebo and 10 patients benfotiamine in each. The neuropathy score according to Katzenwadel et al. [1987] was used to evaluate symptoms of polyneuropathy, vibration perception threshold and both the physician's and the patient's own assessment were documented. RESULTS: A statistically significant ( $p = 0.0287$ ) improvement in the neuropathy score was observed in the group given active drug when compared to the placebo-treated controls. There was no statistically significant change observed in the tuning fork test. The most pronounced effect on complaints was a decrease in pain ( $p = 0.0414$ ). More patients in the benfotiamine-treated group than in the placebo group considered their

clinical condition to have improved ( $p = 0.052$ ). No **side effects** attributable to benfotiamine were observed. The differences between the groups cannot be attributed to a change in metabolic parameters since there were no significant alterations in the HbA1 levels and blood sugar profiles. The body mass index of the two groups did not differ. CONCLUSION: This pilot investigation (BEDIP Study) has confirmed the results of two earlier randomized controlled trials and has provided further evidence for the beneficial effects of benfotiamine in patients with diabetic neuropathy.

L3 ANSWER 44 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004294752 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15195837  
TITLE: [Forgotten metabolic **side effects** of diuretics: lipids, glucose and **vitamin B1** (thiamin) metabolism].  
Vergessene metabolische Nebenwirkungen der Diuretika: Lipid-, Glukose- und **Vitamin B1**-Stoffwechsel.  
AUTHOR: Suter P M  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medizinische Poliklinik, Universitatsspital Zurich.  
SOURCE: Schweizerische Rundschau fur Medizin Praxis = Revue suisse de medecine Praxis, (2004 May 12) Vol. 93, No. 20, pp. 857-63.  
Journal code: 8403202. ISSN: 1013-2058.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: German  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200409  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Jun 2004  
Last Updated on STN: 17 Sep 2004  
Entered Medline: 16 Sep 2004

AB Diuretics could lead to an impairment of lipid and glucose metabolism. These potentially adverse effects of the diuretics could be compensated by non-pharmacological strategies such as weight loss or physical activity. Diuretics lead to an increased urinary loss of **vitamin B1** (thiamine), a diuretic **side effect** which is often forgotten. In the setting of a high **vitamin B1** intake the increased urinary excretion is of no pathophysiologic relevance. However, in the setting of low or suboptimal dietary intakes of thiamine the insufficient thiamine nutriture may be of importance. **Vitamin B1** plays an important role in energy metabolism, especially also at the level of the heart muscle. Wet beri-beri is the characteristic **vitamin B1** deficiency disease, which is besides others also characterized by heart failure. Evidence suggests that heart failure can be improved by the additional administration of **Vitamin B1**. Older individuals under a chronic diuretic therapy should obtain an oral **vitamin B1** supplementation.

L3 ANSWER 45 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002014169 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11405995  
TITLE: Thiamine for Alzheimer's disease.  
AUTHOR: Rodriguez-Martin J L; Qizilbash N; Lopez-Arrieta J M  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Iberoamerican Cochrane Centre, Department of Epidemiology, Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, Sant Antoni M feminine Claret, 171, Barcelona, Catalunya, Spain, 08041...  
jrodriguezma@hsp.santpau.es  
SOURCE: Cochrane database of systematic reviews (Online), (2001) No. 2, pp. CD001498. Ref: 19  
Journal code: 100909747. E-ISSN: 1469-493X.  
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
General Review; (REVIEW)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200202  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Jan 2002  
Last Updated on STN: 1 Mar 2002  
Entered Medline: 28 Feb 2002

AB BACKGROUND: **Vitamin B1** (thiamine) plays an important role in Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome (a form of amnesia caused by brain damage occurring in long-term alcoholics who rely mainly on alcohol for nutrition). The acute syndrome is normally reversible but may proceed to profound dementia, although its progress can be stopped by a timely injection of a large dose of thiamine. There have been suggestions that thiamine may have a beneficial effect in Alzheimer's disease. OBJECTIVES: The objective of this systematic review is to evaluate the efficacy of thiamine for people with Alzheimer's disease. SEARCH STRATEGY: The Cochrane Controlled Trials Register (Issue 3:2000), the CDCIG Trials Register and other sources were searched for this update in July 2000 using the terms 'alzheimer\*', thiamin\* and **vitamin B1**'. In addition bibliographies of published reviews, and conference proceedings were searched and pharmaceutical companies and trials investigators were contacted. SELECTION CRITERIA: All unconfounded, double-blind, randomized trials in which treatment with thiamine was administered for more than a day and compared with placebo in patients with dementia of the Alzheimer's type. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Data were extracted independently by two reviewers and the odds ratios (95% CI) or the average differences (95% CI) were estimated. MAIN RESULTS: There are three included studies, but few results were reported that could be included. The cross-over studies did not report results from the first phase. It was not possible to pool any results for a meta-analysis. Nolan 1991 reports results that show no evidence of an effect on MMSE at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months for thiamine compared with placebo for those who completed the trial. Meador 1993a noted that 3/8 on thiamine compared with 6/9 on placebo were worse as measured on the ADAS-Cog at 3 months compared with baseline, but the difference is not statistically significant. Blass 1988 and Nolan 1991 reported that no significant **side-effects** were noted during the study, and Meador 1993a did not mention **side-effects**. Blass 1988 noted that 5/16 and Nolan 1991 that 5/15 did not complete the study, but neither mentioned the groups to which these people belonged. REVIEWER'S CONCLUSIONS: It is not possible to draw any conclusions from this review. The number of people included in the studies is less than 50 and the reported results are inadequate.

L3 ANSWER 46 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001388007 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11441693  
TITLE: [Protection against biting mosquitoes].  
Schutz gegen stechmücken.  
AUTHOR: Holzer R Brbholzer@bluewin.ch  
SOURCE: Therapeutische Umschau. Revue thérapeutique, (2001 Jun)  
Vol. 58, No. 6, pp. 341-6. Ref: 29  
Journal code: 0407224. ISSN: 0040-5930.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
General Review; (REVIEW)  
LANGUAGE: German  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200108  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Sep 2001  
Last Updated on STN: 3 Sep 2001  
Entered Medline: 30 Aug 2001  
AB The protection against arthropods especially disease transmitting

mosquitoes is becoming more and more important. The problems with drugs used for treatment and prophylactic of malaria are rapidly growing due to emergence of resistant parasites and unwanted **side effects**. Furthermore the population living in endemic area often can't afford the new expensive drugs. A safe and effective way of preventing insect bites is needed. One can prevent arthropod born diseases by avoiding insect bites through physical and chemical means or a combination of both. Repellents are substances applied to the skin, which effectively prevent insects from biting. The gold standard is still Diethylbenzamine (DEET), which is highly effective, well documented and in use for more than 50 years. The new repellent Bayrepel (hydroxyethyl isobutyl piperidin carboxylate) available to the consumer since 1998, seems to have an efficacy comparable with DEET. Insecticides have a direct toxic effect on the nervous system of arthropods. Mainly synthetic pyrethroids, which produce less ecological problems than the older products, are used. They are supplied in form of sprays, vaporising mats or coils. An important progress is the combination of insecticides with physical means. Insecticide treated bed nets or clothes give an excellent protection. Topical or systemic **Vitamin B1**, acoustic devices and electrocuters are still sold and widely used although their complete ineffectivity is documented in many studies.

L3 ANSWER 47 OF 58 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001273829 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11367689  
 TITLE: Clinical trial of recombinant alpha-2a interferon in the treatment of herpes zoster.  
 AUTHOR: Liu Y; Wang J; Li S  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: PUMC Hospital, CAMS and PUMC, Beijing 100730.  
 SOURCE: Zhongguo yi xue ke xue yuan xue bao. Acta Academiae Medicinae Sinicae, (1998 Aug) Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 264-6. Journal code: 8006230. ISSN: 1000-503X.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: China  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)  
 LANGUAGE: Chinese  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 200106  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Jun 2001  
 Last Updated on STN: 25 Jun 2001  
 Entered Medline: 21 Jun 2001  
 AB OBJECTIVE: A clinical trial on 74 patients with herpes zoster was conducted to observe the efficacy and **side effects** of recombinant alpha-2a interferon. METHODS: All patients were divided into two groups, including forty-four patients in interferon-treated group and 30 patients in controlled group. The interferon-treated group was treated with i.m. recombinant alpha-2a-interferon in a daily dose of one million unit for 6 days. The controlled group was treated with vitamin B12 and **vitamin B1** in conventional dose for 6 days. RESULTS: The duration of scarring, pain relieving, cure and course of disease in interferon-treated group was significantly shorter than that in controlled group ( $P < 0.01$ ). There was no postherpetic neuralgia in interferon-treated group and there were postherpetic neuralgia in 9 cases of controlled group ( $P > 0.05$ ). **Side effects** were mild in interferon-treated group. CONCLUSIONS: It seems that recombinant alpha-2a-interferon may be recommended as a good medicine for herpes zoster.

L3 ANSWER 27 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:615358 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:17894  
 TITLE: Compound injections for treatment of soft tissue injury  
 INVENTOR(S): Wang, Jiansong  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China  
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 6 pp.  
 CODEN: CNXXEV  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Chinese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1095924	A	19941207	CN 1993-111266	19930531
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1993-111266	19930531

AB Compound injections for treatment of soft tissue injury comprise **vitamin B1** 25-200 mg, coenzyme Q10 1.25-10 mg, 0.25-20% procaine-HCl 2 mL, scopolamine-HBr or -HCl 2.5-20 mg, and injection water. The prepsns. showed min. **side effects**.

L3 ANSWER 28 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:537703 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:137703  
 TITLE: A composition containing tryptophan for alleviating side effects of cessation of smoking  
 INVENTOR(S): Rautenbach, Ignatius; Burger, Andries Petrus  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S. Afr.  
 SOURCE: S. African, 9 pp.  
 CODEN: SFXXAB  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
ZA 9104078	A	19920325	ZA 1991-4078	19910529
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			ZA 1990-1748	A 19900307

AB Compns. containing tryptophan (I) are used for alleviating the **side-effects** of cessation of smoking. A tablet contained **vitamin B1** 0.8, vitamin B2 0.8, vitamin B6 3.5, nicotinamide 1.0, NaF 0.025, I 50, Na cyclamate 0.5, Na saccharin 0.25, green apple flavor 1.2, Mg stearate 3.0, Emdex (a sucrose-based excipient) to 350mg.

L3 ANSWER 29 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:639533 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:239533  
 TITLE: Pharmaceutical for curing multiple sclerosis and lateral amyotrophic sclerosis  
 INVENTOR(S): Gusev, E. I.; Zavalishin, I. A.; Demina, T. L.; Nevskaya, O. M.; Titov, M. I.; Bespalova, Zh. D.; Vinogradov, V. A.; Polonskii, V. M.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): All-Union Cardiological Research Center, USSR  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Russian  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 8902745	A1	19890406	WO 1988-SU162	19880819
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
AU 8824247	A1	19890418	AU 1988-24247	19880819
AU 611961	B2	19910627		
EP 336976	A1	19891018	EP 1988-908418	19880819
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 02501389	T2	19900517	JP 1988-507672	19880819
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			SU 1987-4312985	A 19871002
			WO 1988-SU162	A 19880819

AB The title pharmaceutical comprises Tyr-D-Ala-Gly-Phe-Leu-Arg (I) and a pharmaceutical diluent. A 46-yr-old patient who had multiple sclerosis of the cerebrospinal type, gradual course with acute stages and remissions, for 27 yr was given 1 mg I 2 times a day for 5 days (after standard **vitamin B1**-glutamate-drug treatment). Better muscle and disease stage indexes were observed after this treatment. I is highly effective at enhancing nerve impulses and does not induce undesirable **side effects**.

L3 ANSWER 30 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:631120 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:231120

TITLE: Improvement of fine motor movement control by elevated dosages of vitamin B1, B6, and B12 in target shooting  
Bonke, D.; Nickel, B.

AUTHOR(S):

CORPORATE SOURCE: E. Merck OHG, Darmstadt, D-6100, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research, Supplement (1989), 30(Elevated Dosages Vitam.), 198-204

CODEN: IVEBBN; ISSN: 0373-0883

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Oral application of elevated dosages of **vitamins B1**, B6, and B12 improved target shooting in marksmen, recruited from a local pentathlon association, in 2 different studies. Study 1 was performed in an open controlled design, whereas in study 2 the group treated with the B-vitamins was compared in a double-blind fashion with a placebo control group. Performance quality was followed in both studies over 8 wk, whereas participants were continuously supplied with a combination of **vitamins B1**, B6, and B12 (Neurobion or Neurobion forte). In both studies, marksmen in the vitamin-treated groups showed significant, considerably improved firing accuracy as measured by the number of points achieved within a series of 20 shots at each examination. In study 2, the degree of improvement was linearly dependent on the duration of vitamin treatment, whereas the placebo-treated group, similar to the untreated control group in study 1, did not show any prominent change. The performance quality in marksmanship closely correlated with the magnitude of physiol. tremor. Tremor can also be involved in the regulation quality of sensory-motor control systems. Thus, an improvement in firing accuracy as found in both studies is by the same token an improvement of fine motor control of slow movements, involving, e.g., the basal ganglia. The results also document a vitamin-induced effect not showing any adaptation after 8 wk of substitution. The action of elevated so-called pharmacol. vitamin doses also has to be discussed on the basis of their intrinsic vitamin function as a coenzyme, as seen partially from results of previous studies on effects of vitamin B6 on an erythrocyte enzyme. No **side effects** were reported in either study.

L3 ANSWER 31 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:613883 CAPLUS



DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:213883  
TITLE: Analgesic and anti-inflammatory properties of vitamins  
AUTHOR(S): Hanck, A.; Weiser, H.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Unit Soc. Prev. Med., Univ. Basle, Switz.  
SOURCE: International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition  
Research, Supplement (1985), 27(Vitamins), 189-206  
CODEN: IVEBBN; ISSN: 0373-0883

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Many vitamin deficiency diseases, such as beriberi, scurvy, and pellagra, are associated with unspecific pain. Peripheral or central neurol. changes and inflammation of the skin and mucosa are a feature. Outside of this context, however, vitamins possess analgesic and antiinflammatory properties that correspond to those of conventional analgesics and antiinflammatory agents, but without their **side effects**, which, particularly in long-term use, can become very troublesome. Vitamins appear to be suitable for use alone as mild analgesics, or in combination with conventional analgesic and antiinflammatory agents. Of particular interest are the analgesic and antiinflammatory properties of the vitamins of the B-complex, used either alone or combined. Vitamin B12 [68-19-9] and its combination with **vitamin B1** [59-43-8] and vitamin B6 [8059-24-3] produced significant, dose-dependent pain relief and inhibition of inflammation in rats, comparable to the action of phenylbutazone. A significant antiinflammatory and analgesic effect was also demonstrated with vitamin K [12001-79-5] and some of its metabolites, and with vitamin C [50-81-7]. The combination of vitamin C with Na acetylsalicylate [493-53-8] was more effective than Na acetylsalicylate alone. The mechanism of action of the individual vitamins appears to differ.

L3 ANSWER 32 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:143151 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:143151  
TITLE: Effect of multiple component injections on selected blood indexes of experimental animals. Part I  
AUTHOR(S): Krasowska, Maria  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Anal. Technol. Farm., Akad. Med., Lublin, Pol.  
SOURCE: Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Sklodowska, Sectio D: Medicina (1984), Volume Date 1982, 37, 203-8  
CODEN: AUMKAS; ISSN: 0066-2240

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Polish

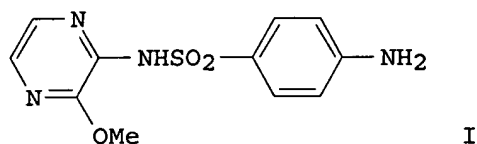
AB Possible **side effects** of 4 different i.v. drug formulations were studied in rabbits by examining changes in blood parameters following injection of the drug. A decrease in leukocyte count was observed after injection of a solution containing both vitamin C [50-81-7] and **vitamin B1** [59-43-8] in 5% glucose [50-99-7], and an increase was observed after injection of **vitamin B1** in 5% glucose-0.9% NaCl. No other significant changes were observed after either the above solns. or after injection of 5% glucose-8.4% NaHCO3 or aminophylline [317-34-0] and vitamin C in 5% glucose.

L3 ANSWER 33 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:432798 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:32798  
TITLE: Effect of sulfalene combined with vitamin preparations on nonspecific immunological reactivity in rabbits  
AUTHOR(S): Isaev, V. I.; Ladan, N. S.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR  
SOURCE: Donskoi Sel'skokhozyaistvennyi Institut, [Sbornik Nauchnykh Trudov] (1981), 16(2), 115-21  
CODEN: STDIAW; ISSN: 0417-9811

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Russian

GI



AB Sulfalene (I) [152-47-6], administered orally to rabbits at 0.05 g/kg and then at maintenance doses of 0.02 g/kg, had an immunosuppressant effect. Simultaneous treatment with vitamin A [11103-57-4], **vitamin B1** [59-43-8], vitamin C [50-81-7], or a combination of the 3 vitamins decreased or completely prevented this immunol. **side-effect** of I. The vitamin mixture was the most effective.

L3 ANSWER 34 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:185305 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:185305

TITLE: Thiamin and pyridoxine requirements during intravenous hyperalimentation

AUTHOR(S): Kishi, Hiroe; Nishii, Satoshi; Ono, Takeshi; Yamaji, Akira; Kasahara, Nobuyuki; Hiraoka, Eiichi; Okada, Akira; Itakura, Takeo; Takagi, Yoji

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharm., Osaka Univ. Hosp., Osaka, Japan

SOURCE: American Journal of Clinical Nutrition (1979), 32(2), 332-8

CODEN: AJCNAC; ISSN: 0002-9165

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Studies were undertaken to determine rational dosages of **vitamin**

**B1** [59-43-8] and **B6** [8059-24-3] during long-term i.v.

hyperalimentation. A standard mixture (type A) used up to the present time for evaluating **B1** and **B6** status lacks biotin, folic acid, and vitamin E and contains from 10 to 100 times the dietary allowances of such vitamins as **B1**, **B2**, **B6**, **B12**, and **C**. In response to the possibility of vitamin overdose, 2 new vitamin combinations, type **B** (from com. products) and type **C** (a convenient and easily administered combination product at the hospital) were developed in order to provide the normal dietary allowances and at the same time eliminate any harmful **side-effects**

. From the results obtained, 5 mg/day for thiamin-HCl and 3 mg/day for pyridoxine-HCl in type **B** and type **C**, resp. were sufficient and safe levels as opposed to 55 mg/day for thiamin-HCl and 102 mg/day for pyridoxine-HCl in type **A**.

L3 ANSWER 35 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:47828 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:47828

TITLE: Therapeutic agent "Secufedrin" for the treatment of enuresis

INVENTOR(S): Kononov, M. N.; Krivut, B. A.; Maksimova, R. G.; Ostrovskii, N. N.; Edel'shtein, E. A.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

SOURCE: U.S.S.R. From: Otkrytiya, Izobret., Prom. Obraztsy, Tovarnye Znaki 1972, 49(28), 16.

CODEN: URXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Russian

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
	SU 351549		19720921	SU	19701230
AB	Secufedrin, used for the treatment of enuresis (without any <b>side effect</b> during its application), was produced containing an alkaloid securinine 2 mg, an extract of belladonna 4 mg, ephedrine 8 mg, <b>vitamin B1</b> 10 mg, and Ca gluconate 100 mg.				
L3	ANSWER 36 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN				
	ACCESSION NUMBER:	1967:84626 CAPLUS			
	DOCUMENT NUMBER:	66:84626			
	TITLE:	Blood thiamine levels after administration of S-benzoylthiamine O-monophosphate; comparison with thiamine hydrochloride			
	AUTHOR(S):	Debry, G.; Viniaker, H.; Marchal, C.			
	SOURCE:	Annales Medicales de Nancy (1966), 5, 887-902			
		CODEN: AMNYAJ; ISSN: 0003-4460			
	DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal			
	LANGUAGE:	French			
AB	Free and bound thiamine blood levels were estimated after oral administration of S-benzoylthiamine O-monophosphate (I) and thiamine-HCl (II). In 5 healthy persons and 12 patients with various disorders of the digestive system, the intestinal absorption of I was higher than that of II. The <b>vitamin B1</b> activity of I was approx. equal to that of II; I, however, had longer-lasting effects. Administration of 100 mg. I 3 times daily provides adequate blood levels for therapy of neuralgias and rheumatism, and treatment may be continued for 15-20 days without untoward <b>side effects</b> .				
L3	ANSWER 37 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN				
	ACCESSION NUMBER:	1966:450886 CAPLUS			
	DOCUMENT NUMBER:	65:50886			
	ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:	65:9546b-c			
	TITLE:	The effect of essaven on lymph circulation			
	AUTHOR(S):	Szabo, Gyorgy			
	CORPORATE SOURCE:	Traumatol. Inst., Budapest, Hung.			
	SOURCE:	Aerztliche Forschung (1966), 20(6), 321-2			
		CODEN: ARZFAN; ISSN: 0001-9496			
	DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal			
	LANGUAGE:	German			
AB	Intravenous administration of 0.2 ml. of essaven (1 ml. of which contains 5 mg. of native aescin, 0.3 mg. bioflavonoids, and 1 mg. <b>vitamin B1</b> )/kg. into dogs increased lymph flow into the thoracic duct and more than doubled the amount of circulating lymph. It had no adverse <b>side effects</b> on respiration, pulse frequency, or blood pressure.				

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:803190 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:192227  
TITLE: Risk of rhabdomyolysis by the concomitant use of  
vitamin supplements and HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors  
AUTHOR(S): Tazuya-Murayama, Keiko; Matzno, Sumio; Yamada, Kazuko;  
Nakabayashi, Toshikatu; Uchida, Takahiro; Matsuyama,  
Kenji; Mishima, Motohiro  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Daiichi College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Japan  
SOURCE: Nippon Shokuhin Kagaku Gakkaishi (2003), 10(2), 78-84  
CODEN: NSKGF4; ISSN: 1341-2094  
PUBLISHER: Nippon Shokuhin Kagaku Gakkai  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB HMG-CoA (3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA) reductase (EC 1.1.1.34)  
inhibitors (statins) are used for hypercholesterolemia. HMG-CoA reductase  
is the rate-limiting enzyme of cholesterol biosynthesis. Rhabdomyolysis  
is one of the most serious **side effects** of statins.  
On the other hand, vitamins are widely and easily used as supplements of  
nutrition in daily use. Statins are one of the most marketable drugs for  
hypercholesterolemia. Vitamins are taken without prescription as  
supplements of nutrition; the patient who prescribed statins may take  
vitamins. Here, the interaction between statins and vitamins was studied  
using the in vitro assay system with L6 rat myoblasts. Myopathy was  
increased by the presence of vitamin A, vitamin D and nicotinic acid.  
Severe injury was induced in the cells especially by vitamin A and vitamin D.  
The other vitamins examined (**vitamin B1**, B6, B12,  
vitamin C and vitamin E) did not show the reaction in L6 cells. Thus,  
taking vitamins together with statins increases the risk of  
rhabdomyolysis. The results of this study suggest that it is desirable  
for the person taking statins not to take vitamin A, vitamin D and  
nicotinic acid.

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:422019 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:401040  
TITLE: Foods containing functional nutrients for treatment of  
pollinosis  
INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Hiroshi  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003159028	A2	20030603	JP 2001-402232	20011128
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-402232	20011128

AB The foods contain fructose, vitamin A, **vitamin B1**,  
vitamin B2, vitamin B6, vitamin B12, vitamin C, vitamin D, vitamin E,  
niacin, Ca pantothenate, folic acid, L-isoleucine, Na L-glutamate,  
L-threonine, royal jelly, and caffeine. The foods are useful for  
prevention and treatment of Japanese cedar pollinosis without **side  
effects**.

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:94077 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:126996  
TITLE: Hay fever remedies containing vitamins and nutrients  
INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Hiroshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003034635	A2	20030207	JP 2001-250887	20010717
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-250887	20010717

AB This invention relates to nutrients for the prevention and treatment of hay fever without **side effects**. The hay fever remedy composition contains fructose, **vitamin B1**, vitamin B2, vitamin B6, vitamin B12, vitamin C, vitamin D, vitamin E, niacin, calcium pantothenate, folic acid, L-isoleucine, Na L-glutamate, L-threonine, royal jelly, and caffeine.

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:964932 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:29173  
TITLE: Treatment of side effects associated with alcohol consumption comprising a calcium antagonist, and an osmo-regulator  
INVENTOR(S): Arver, Stefan; Haglund, Olof  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Swed.  
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002192303	A1	20021219	US 2001-67733	20010601
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-67733	20010601

AB The present invention provides a composition and method for minimizing side effects associated with alc. consumption. The composition includes an effective amount of a calcium antagonist, an osmo regulator which increases the alc. clearance rate, and a fatty acid binder. Particularity a preferred embodiment comprises an effective amount of magnesium, and effective amount of taurine, and an effective amount of carnitine. The method of minimizing side effects associated with alc. consumption includes administering an effective amount of the above enumerated composition to an individual in need of such an effect. The composition may be administered in various manners and times.

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:539543 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:99017  
TITLE: Activated charcoal based composition and method for reducing hangover symptoms associated with the consumption of alcohol containing beverages  
INVENTOR(S): Crippen, Raymond L.; Bhargava, Manoj; Morse, Thomas F.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Innovation Ventures, LLC, USA  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002055093	A2	20020718	WO 2002-US625	20020111
WO 2002055093	A3	20030227		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2434388	AA	20020718	CA 2002-2434388	20020111
EP 1349556	A2	20031008	EP 2002-701937	20020111
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004523513	T2	20040805	JP 2002-555827	20020111
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-260916P	P 20010112
			WO 2002-US625	W 20020111

AB The invention provides a composition which is effective in the prevention or delay of the onset of **side effects** associated with alc. consumption or the reduction or alleviation of those effects. The composition of

the invention includes activated charcoal and limestone, optionally activated limestone. Optionally, the composition of the invention also includes **vitamin B1** and/or other agents such as fatigue relieving agents. Preferably, the composition of the invention is provided in the form of tablets or powder encapsulated in a gelatin capsule. The composition of the invention is provided in pre-dosed quantities varying from between about 100 and 500 mg per dose. The invention also provides a method of reducing or alleviating the deleterious effects associated with alc. consumption. The method includes administration, preferably multiple administration at regularly spaced intervals before, during, and after alc. consumption of a composition containing activated charcoal and activated limestone.

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:309528 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:316604  
 TITLE: Medicine containing trace elements and vitamins for neurasthenia  
 INVENTOR(S): Liu, Yi  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China  
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.  
 CODEN: CNXXEV  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Chinese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1114881	A	19960117	CN 1994-119241	19941222
CN 1062134	B	20010221		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1994-119241	19941222
AB The title medicine [capsule] consists of Cr2O3 0.005-0.01, phosphomolybdic acid 0.5-1, ZnSO4 7.7-12.6, ammonium molybdate 16-24, MgSO4 20.4-31, MnSO4 28-36, <b>vitamin B1</b> 2-3.1, vitamin B2 0.77-1.24, vitamin B6 0.3-0.7, and starch 6.2-12.2%. An optimal composition comprises: Cr2O3 0.008, phosphomolybdic acid 0.8, ZnSO4 9.8, ammonium molybdate 19, MgSO4				

24.4, MnSO<sub>4</sub> 32.5, **vitamin B1** 2.44, vitamin B2 0.98, vitamin B6 0.5, and starch 9.1%. The medicine caused no dependency and showed min. **side effects**.

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:23755 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:37735  
TITLE: Nutritive liquor for pregnant woman  
INVENTOR(S): Li, Wenjun; Ye, Weiping; Liu, Tiegang  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aili Genital Medicine Science and Technology  
Development Co., Beijing, Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 10 pp.  
CODEN: CNXXEV  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Chinese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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CN 1124110	A	19960612	CN 1994-118785	19941207
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1994-118785	19941207

AB The nutritive liquor contains active micro elements Ca 300- 700, Fe 6.0-10, protein hydrolyzate >2.0 g (extracted from animals), Zn 1.0-1.8, **vitamin B1** 2, vitamin B2 2, vitamin P 20, vitamin C 100, vitamin B6 3, vitamin B12 5, vitamin D 25  $\Phi$ mg, vitamin A 1.0, vitamin E 10, and folic acid 2 mg. The nutritive liquor is highly effective, safe, and free of **side effects**.

L3 ANSWER 23 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:643114 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:65014  
TITLE: Clinical trial of recombinant alpha-2a interferon in the treatment of herpes zoster  
AUTHOR(S): Liu, Yuehua; Wang, Jiabi; Li, Shitai  
CORPORATE SOURCE: PUMC Hosp., CAMS and PUMC, Beijing, 100730, Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: Zhongguo Yixue Kexueyuan Xuebao (1998), 20(4), 264-266  
CODEN: CIHPDR; ISSN: 1000-503X  
PUBLISHER: Zhongguo Yixue Kexueyuan  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB Objective: A clin. trial on 74 patients with herpes zoster was conducted to observe the efficacy and **side effects** of recombinant alpha-2a interferon. Methods: All patients were divided into two groups, including forty-four patients in interferon-treated group and 30 patients in controlled group. The interferon-treated group was treated with i.m. recombinant alpha-2a-interferon in a daily dose of one million unit for 6 days. The controlled group was treated with vitamin B12 and **vitamin B1** in conventional dose for 6 days. Results: The duration of scarring, pain relieving, cure and course of disease in interferon-treated group was significantly shorter than that in controlled group ( $P < 0.01$ ). There was no postherpetic neuralgia in interferon-treated group and there were postherpetic neuralgia in 9 cases of controlled group ( $P > 0.05$ ). **Side effects** were mild in interferon-treated group. Conclusions: It seems that recombinant alpha-2a-interferon may be recommended as a good medicine for herpes zoster.

L3 ANSWER 24 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:811143 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:110257  
TITLE: New products: metal polygalacturonates for the oral treatment of magnesium and trace metal deficiency in

humans  
AUTHOR(S): Lakatos, Bela; Szentmihalyi, Klara; Sandor, Zoltan;  
Vinkler, Peter  
CORPORATE SOURCE: MTA Kozponti Kemiai Kutatointezet, Budapest, 1025,  
Hung.  
SOURCE: Gyogyszereszet (1997), 41(9), 534-540  
CODEN: GYOGAI; ISSN: 0017-6036  
PUBLISHER: Gyogyszereszet Szerkesztosege  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review  
LANGUAGE: Hungarian

AB A review with 21 refs. Several substances, such as inorg. salts or minerals, metal complexes of monomer organic compds., metal biopolymer colloids are available for the treatment of essential macro (e.g. Mg), meso (Fe) and micro (e.g. Cu, Zn, Mn, Co) element deficiency in humans. The low absorbability and bioavailability and adverse **side effects** of majority of the mentioned substances were eliminated by oral application of new products: metal polygalacturonates. Metal polygalacturonates could be prepared from pectin - a component of higher order plants - with the addition of essential metals. We have obtained metal polygalacturonates in the form of polynuclear complexes of various composition as neutral, basic or mixed anion compds. The medium mol. masses and stability consts. further the high ion-selectivity values of metal polygalacturonates make these products suitable for high absorption and beneficial bioavailability without **side effects**. Our preps. contain synergistic metals (e.g. Cu, Zn, Mn, Co) and vitamins (.e.g B1, B6, B9) for the treatment of single metal deficiencies (e.g. Mg) or metal deficiency diseases (e.g. anemia, heart arrhythmia). These preps.: Magnacomp (Mg, **vitamin B1**, B6, arginine), Multicomp (Mg, Fe, Cu, Zn, Mn) and Ferrocomp (Fe, Cu, Zn, Mn, Co, vitamin C and B9) are on the market in Hungary as natural medicinal products. Toxicol., absorptivity and bioavailability investigations of the products have been performed.

L3 ANSWER 25 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:290835 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:325394  
TITLE: Composition and method for treating acute or chronic rhinosinusitis  
INVENTOR(S): Tulin-Silver, Jeffrey; Pearson, William H.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.  
CODEN: USXXAM  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5508282	A	19960416	US 1993-61548	19930517
US 5508282	C1	20010123		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1993-61548 19930517

AB A stable, non-irritating composition for treating, without **side effects**, acute or chronic rhinosinusitis and its associated upper airway symptoms, comprises a therapeutically effective solution having a pH of .apprx.6.0, of ascorbic acid and caffeine, in combination with other soluble vitamins, natural ingredients, and preservatives in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The composition is useful for relieving the symptoms, and shortening the duration, of acute or chronic rhinosinusitis. The method includes the steps of preparing and administering the composition to the nasal membranes of a patient in the form of a nasal spray or drops. A nasal spray solution contains vitamin C 15-300, pantothenic acid 30-100, vitamin B6 20-100, vitamin B2 10-50, **vitamin B1** 30-150 mg, vitamin B12 100-500 µg, folic



acid 0.4-5 mg, Zn 0.50 mg, and Se 5-20 µg, caffeine 17, benzoic acid 17, and Na EDTA hydrate 0.25 mg.

L3 ANSWER 26 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:130948 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:156082

TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing vitamins and trace elements for peripheral neuritis

INVENTOR(S): Liu, Yi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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CN 1107709	A	19950906	CN 1994-114296	19941222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1994-114296	19941222

AB Pharmaceutical compns. (capsules) for peripheral neuritis comprise e.g. sodium selenite 0.000243, cobalt chloride 0.6, zinc sulfate 12, manganese sulfate 18.1, magnesium sulfate 24.1, **vitamin B1** 24.1, vitamin B6 12, and starch 9.1%. The compns. were nontoxic and showed no **side effects**.

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:374039 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:456394  
TITLE: Manufacture of composite medicine for treating  
gastropathy  
INVENTOR(S): Xiao, Wanyu  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7 pp.  
CODEN: CNXXEV  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Chinese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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CN 1730064	A	20060208	CN 2005-10035187	20050615
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2005-10035187	20050615

AB The title medicine consists of (by weight%) vitamin (vitamin U, **vitamin B1**, and dry yeast) 40-46, furazolidone 8-10, Glycyrrhiza 3-5, gastric pH adjusting agent (aluminum hydroxide, magnesium trisilicate, and sodium bicarbonate) 18-22, Vladimiria souliei 3-5, Citrus reticulata 3-5, Acorus tatarinowii 3-5, bismuth subnitrate 5-7, Rheum palmatum 2-4, anti-inflammatory agents (magnesium carbonate and magnesium oxide) 7-10, and Atropa belladonna liquid extract 0.2-0.3. The medicine is manufactured by cleaning the traditional Chinese medicines, drying, pulverizing, sieving, mixing with the western medicine powders to form granules or tablets. The medicine is administered orally to treat gastrointestinal diseases such as gastralgia, hyperchlorhydria, flatulence, gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, acute and chronic gastritis, antral gastritis, gastrointestinal neurosis, and gastrospasm. The medicine has no toxic and **side-effect**.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:182633 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:299388  
TITLE: A Chinese medicinal composition in capsule form for  
prevention and treatment of diabetes  
INVENTOR(S): Duan, Lian  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 4 pp.  
CODEN: CNXXEV  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Chinese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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CN 1660339	A	20050831	CN 2005-10000134	20050105
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2005-10000134	20050105

AB The invention relates to a Chinese medicinal composition in capsule form for prevention and treatment of diabetes. The composition is prepared from active ingredients including Dioscorea opposita 5-10, Panax quinquefolium 2-6, Anemarrhena asphodeloides 5-10, processed Rehmannia glutinosa 4-6, Poria cocos 6-10, and Alisma orientalis 8-16 parts; adjuvants including collagen and total saponins; and additives including vitamin B6 and **vitamin B1**. The composition in capsule form has no adverse **side effects** which are usually caused by the conventionally used insulin preps. for injection or oral administration. It also is suitable for diabetics with dysfunctions of liver, heart and kidney.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:130397 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:177413  
 TITLE: A medicine for relieving toothache  
 INVENTOR(S): Li, Wenzhang  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China  
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 4 pp.  
 CODEN: CNXXEV  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Chinese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1562316	A	20050112	CN 2004-10033693	20040419
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2004-10033693	20040419

AB The title medicine is prepared from Chinese drug materials and western medicines including Piper longum, Herba Asari (Asarum heterotropoides and/or Asarum sieboldii), prednisone, **vitamin B1**, aminophenazone, metronidazole and barbitol. The medicine has antibacterial, antiinflammatory, repercuissive, analgesic, wind dispelling and pathogenic fire removing effects; and can be used for the treatment of toothache including toothache due to dental caries, toothache due to wind-fire, periodontitis, odontalgia nervosa, and toothache caused by bacterial infection with curative rate above 80% and effective rate above 98% showed in preliminary clin. observation. It has the advantages of quick action, good effect, high curative effect, safety, reliability and no toxic and **side effects**.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:26097 CAPLUS  
 TITLE: Soft capsule for relieving climacteric syndrome and its preparation method  
 INVENTOR(S): Zhang, Minghong  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guizhou Haitai Medical Technology Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China  
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu  
 CODEN: CNXXEV  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Chinese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1634264	A	20050706	CN 2004-10040992	20041103
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2004-10040992	20041103

AB The invention discloses a soft capsule for relieving climacteric syndrome and its preparation method, which falls into the field of medicinal preparation useful for climacteric syndrome. The preparation is made mainly from Herba Epimedii, **vitamin B1**, Ligustrum lucidum fruit, oryzanol, and vitamin B6. The preparation method comprises (1) decocting Herba Epimedii with 6-15 times of water for three times (2 h each time), mixing decoctions, filtering, and concentrating to give dry extract; (2) decocting Ligustrum lucidum fruit with 6-15 times of water for 1-3 times (1-3 h each time), mixing decoctions, filtering, and concentrating to give dry extract; and (3) mixing the above dry extracts, pulverizing to fine powder, mixing with the rest materials, adding ground substance and stabilizer to form a suspension, and making soft capsule. The soft capsule has the advantages of quick disintegration, rapid absorption, reduced adverse **side effect**, good stability, and no requirement of moisture-proof package.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1040943 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:446645  
 TITLE: Pharmaceutical safe product for Liver treatment  
 INVENTOR(S): Hassan, Hussein Hassanein  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): International Dirge Agencies, Egypt  
 SOURCE: Egypt., 5 pp.  
 CODEN: EGXXAY  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Arabic  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EG 23377	A	20050228	EG 2002-342	20020401
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EG 2002-342	20020401

AB A pharmaceutical product for treatment and protection of liver was prepared from natural products having no **side effects**. The product contains glutathione 10 µg, L-glutamine 10 mg, lysine 300 mg, wheat protein 25 mg, yeast protein 80 mg, black radish 50 mg, betaine HCl 10 mg, methionine 10 mg, **vitamin B1** 10 mg, vitamin B2 10 mg, vitamin B6 10 mg, vitamin B12 10 mg and inositol 10 mg.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:654363 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:235382  
 TITLE: Gynecopathy therapeutic drug  
 INVENTOR(S): Xie, Xiaolin  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shannxi Panlong Pharmaceutical Group Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China  
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, No pp. given  
 CODEN: CNXXEV  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Chinese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1557295	A	20041229	CN 2004-10025856	20040202
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2004-10025856	20040202

AB The present invention relates to medicine preparation for treating women's diseases, and is especially medicine preparation containing gossypol acetate as main component for treating women's diseases. The medicine preparation contains gossypol acetate 3-5%, potassium chloride 56-64%, **vitamin B1** 2-3%, vitamin B6 2-3%, starch 12-15% and dextrin 10-18%. The medicine preparation has high curative effect, less **side effect** and low cost.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:598620 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:332522  
 TITLE: Traditional Chinese medicine compositions containing Panax ginseng, Crataegus pinnatifida and vitamins  
 INVENTOR(S): Feng, Deqin  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Anshan Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China  
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, No pp. given  
 CODEN: CNXXEV  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Chinese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1541680	A	20041103	CN 2003-10105056	20031110
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2003-10105056	20031110
AB The title traditional Chinese medicine compns. consist of Panax ginseng, Crataegus pinnatifida, <b>vitamin B1</b> , vitamin B2, vitamin B6, vitamin E, calcium pantothenate, nicotinamide and auxiliary materials (such as sucrose, honey and ethanol). The compns. can be produced into various product forms, such as granules, tablets, pills, capsules, oral liqs., powders, tonic wine and ointment. The composition can be used in treating asthenia without any <b>side effects</b> .				
L3 ANSWER 8 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN				
ACCESSION NUMBER:		2005:316358 CAPLUS		
DOCUMENT NUMBER:		142:360880		
TITLE:		Hypnotic compositions containing antihistamines and vitamin B analogs		
INVENTOR(S):		Shimoo, Katsuya		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):		Kobayashi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan		
SOURCE:		PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.		
		CODEN: PIXXD2		
DOCUMENT TYPE:		Patent		
LANGUAGE:		Japanese		
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:		1		
PATENT INFORMATION:				

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005032552	A1	20050414	WO 2004-JP11878	20040819
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 2005104926	A2	20050421	JP 2003-342639	20030930
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-342639	A 20030930
AB Disclosed is a hypnotic composition in which <b>side effects</b> of an antihistaminic agent on the central nervous system (unpleasant feeling after awakening and boredom) have been reduced without adversely influencing the hypnotic activity of the antihistaminic agent. Vitamin B or an analog thereof is used in combination with an antihistaminic agent having hypnotic activity, preferably at least one member selected from the group consisting of ethanolamine compds., propylamine compds., phenothiazine compds., piperazine compds., piperidine compds., and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of these. For example, tablets were formulated containing diphenhydramine hydrochloride 25, <b>vitamin B1</b> 10, lactose 65, starch 45, crystalline cellulose 100, Mg stearate 2.5, and shellac 2.5 mg/tablet. Two tablets were given before going to bed.				
REFERENCE COUNT:		9	THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT	

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:283359 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:309959  
TITLE: Medicinal composition

INVENTOR(S): Kawasugi, Kaname  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005027967	A1	20050331	WO 2003-JP11847	20030917
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003266526	A1	20050411	AU 2003-266526	20030917

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2003-JP11847 A 20030917

AB A medicinal composition which contains an insulin resistance-improving drug and **vitamin B1** or its derivative In this medicinal composition, the **side effects** of the insulin resistance-improving drug of inducing edema, heart enlargement, anemia, etc. are prevented by using **vitamin B1** or its derivative together. It is usable as a remedy for diabetes, a remedy for lifestyle-related diseases, an antitumor agent, an antirheumatoid drug and so on.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:208747 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:50092

TITLE: Optimization of culture medium for the production of recombinant human angiostatin

AUTHOR(S): Shao, Lingli; Zhou, Nandi; Jin, Jian; Xu, Zhenghong; Tian, Yaping

CORPORATE SOURCE: Key Laboratory of Industrial Biotechnology, Ministry of Education, Southern Yangtze University, Wuxi, 214036, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Yaowu Shengwu Jishu (2004), 11(2), 91-95  
 CODEN: YSJIFO; ISSN: 1005-8915

PUBLISHER: Yaowu Shengwu Jishu Bianjibu

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB An efficient fermentation medium with high yields was developed for the production

of recombinant human angiostatin from pQE32-AGN. Orthogonal Design was applied to optimize the medium constituents. The optimal levels for the constituents were: glucose 1%, (NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 0.4%, NaCl 0.2%, KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 0.3%, K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> 2%, MgSO<sub>4</sub> 0.01%, **Vitamin B1** 0.4 mg/L, Vitamin B<sub>2</sub> 0.1 mg/L, Vitamin B<sub>6</sub> 0.6 mg/L, D-Pantothenic acid 0.3 mL/L, FeSO<sub>4</sub> 30 mg/L, Li<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 30 mg/L, MnSO<sub>4</sub> 25 mg/L, Zn(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub> 20 mg/L, Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> 9 mg/L. The optimized medium produced 9.0 g/L biomass, which was twice more than LB medium. Moreover, the high-cell d. growth of engineering strain has no **side effect** on the expression, dissoln., renaturation of target protein.

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:178241 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:38225  
TITLE: Benfotiamine in the treatment of diabetic polyneuropathy - A three-week randomized, controlled pilot study (BEDIP study)  
AUTHOR(S): Haupt, E.; Ledermann, H.; Koepcke, W.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Saale-Klinik, Bad Kissingen, Muenster, Germany  
SOURCE: International Journal of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (2005), 43(2), 71-77  
CODEN: ICTHEK; ISSN: 0946-1965  
PUBLISHER: Dustri-Verlag Dr. Karl Feistle  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
AB Objective: The aim of the study was to evaluate the efficacy of benfotiamine administered over three weeks (allithiamine; a lipid-soluble **vitamin B1** prodrug with high bioavailability) to patients with diabetic polyneuropathy in a randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, two-center pilot study. Material and methods: Forty inpatients (23 male, 18 female, age range 18-70 years) with a history of type 1 or 2 diabetes and polyneuropathy of not longer than two years, were included in the study. Twenty Patients received two 50 mg benfotiamine tablets four times daily and 20 patients received placebo over the three-week study period. Two clin. units were involved with 10 patients receiving placebo and 10 patients benfotiamine in each. The neuropathy score according to Katzenwadel et al. [1987] was used to evaluate symptoms of polyneuropathy, vibration perception threshold and both the physician's and the patient's own assessment were documented. Results: A statistically significant ( $p = 0.0287$ ) improvement in the neuropathy score was observed in the group given active drug when compared to the placebo-treated controls. There was no statistically significant change observed in the tuning fork test. The most pronounced effect on complaints was a decrease in pain ( $p = 0.0414$ ). More patients in the benfotiamine-treated group than in the placebo group considered their clin. condition to have improved ( $p = 0.052$ ). No **side effects** attributable to benfotiamine were observed. The differences between the groups cannot be attributed to a change in metabolic parameters since there were no significant alterations in the HbA1 levels and blood sugar profiles. The body mass index of the two groups did not differ. Conclusion: This pilot investigation (BEDIP Study) has confirmed the results of two earlier randomized controlled trials and has provided further evidence for the beneficial effects of benfotiamine in patients with diabetic neuropathy.  
REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:150669 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:185884  
TITLE: The history of vitamin study in 20th century and prospective view for future vitamin study. I. Vitamin B1  
AUTHOR(S): Okai, Yasuji  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Life Sci., Osaka Kun'ei Women's Jr. Coll., Japan  
SOURCE: Osaka Kun'ei Joshi Tanki Daigaku Kenkyu Kiyo (2004), 39, 31-37  
CODEN: OKJKFY; ISSN: 0919-4274  
PUBLISHER: Osaka Kun'ei Joshi Tanki Daigaku  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
AB A review. The first installment of a continued review on historical background of **vitamin B1**, roles of **vitamin B1**, e.g., effects of **vitamin B1** on polyneuritis, Alzheimer's disease, and diabetes, and present problems of **vitamin B1**, e.g., daily intake data of **vitamin B1** by Japan. National nutrition survey and potential

vitamin B1 deficiency, Wernicke's encephalopathy patients often found in hospitals in Japan in the 1990's due to vitamin B1-lacking fluid therapy, and side effects of vitamin B1.

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:882389 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:183257

TITLE: Antiviral agent and anticancer agent containing unsaturated fatty acid extract of Sesamum indicum l. and alkaline extract of potato as active ingredients

INVENTOR(S): Son, Nam Youl

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S. Korea

SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given

CODEN: KRXXA7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Korean

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2001029185	A	20010406	KR 1999-41858	19990929
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 1999-41858	19990929

AB Provided is an antiviral agent which contains unsatd. fatty acid extract of Sesamum indicum L. and alkaline extract of potato as active ingredients, shows inhibiting effects on infection of various viruses such as influenza virus and retrovirus, and on bacteria growth, as well as destroys malignant tumor without any side effect. An antiviral agent, which comprises unsatd. fatty acid extract of sesamum indicum L. and alkaline extract of potato, as effective ingredients, is manufactured by the following steps of: washing sesamum indicum L. and drying it to lose 15% of water; heating it in a microwave followed by press extracting it to obtain unsatd. fatty acid extract thereof; washing potato and followed by press extracting it to

to obtain alkaline extract thereof; mixing the unsatd. fatty acid extract and the alkaline

extract in a mixing ratio of 1:1 wherein, an unsatd. fatty acid component is one of Palmitic acid, 0.4-1.1% of Stearic acid, 0.3-0.6% of Sesamin, 0.3-0.6% of Sesamolin and Sesamol, and an alkaline component is one of 0.04mg of Vitamin B1, 0.04mg of Vitamin B2, 0.4mg of Niacin and 99mg of Vitamin C.

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:869335 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:100307

TITLE: Anti-viral and anti-cancer agents

INVENTOR(S): Son, Nam Youl

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S. Korea

SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given

CODEN: KRXXA7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Korean

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2000073414	A	20001205	KR 1999-16677	19990510
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 1999-16677	19990510

AB An anti-viral agent and anti-cancer agent, of which active ingredients are composed of an unsatd. fatty acid of Sesamum indicum L and alkaline exts. of strawberry, are provided. The composition inhibits the infection of retrovirus and its replication, prevents the growth of microorganism, and shows a



therapeutic effect on tumor without any **side effect**.

An active ingredient of the anti-viral and anti-cancer agent is prepared by the following steps of: (a) drying the washed *Sesamum indicum* L for diminishing moisture contents up to 15 %; (b) heating and pressing this to obtain an unsatd. fatty acid; (c) pressing and extracting a washed strawberry; (d) extracting the alkaline exts. therefrom; and (e) mixing the unsatd. fatty

acid

and the alkaline exts. in a ratio of 1: 1. The unsatd. fatty acid can be palmitic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, anti-oxidant component, sesamin of 0.4-1.1 %, sesamolin of 0.3-0.6 % and sesamol. The exts. of the strawberry can be **vitamin B1** of 0.04 mg, vitamin B2 of 0.04 mg, niacin of 0.4 mg and vitamin C of 99 mg.

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:930734 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:399784

TITLE: Activated charcoal based composition and method for reducing hangover symptoms associated with the consumption of alcohol containing beverages

INVENTOR(S): Crippen, Raymond C.; Bhargava, Manoj; Morse, Thomas F.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 42,283.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003219432	A1	20031127	US 2003-386941	20030313
US 6960358	B2	20051101		
US 2002155103	A1	20021024	US 2002-42283	20020111
US 6827932	B2	20041207		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-260916P P 20010112  
US 2002-42283 A2 20020111

AB The invention provides a composition which is effective in the prevention or delay of the onset of **side effects** associated with alc. consumption or the reduction or alleviation of those effects. The composition of

the invention includes activated charcoal and limestone, optionally activated limestone. Optionally, the composition of the invention also includes **vitamin B1** and/or other agents such as fatigue relieving agents. Preferably, the composition of the invention is provided in the form of tablets or powder encapsulated in a gelatin capsule. The composition of the invention is provided in pre-dosed quantities varying from between about 100 and 500 mg per dose. The invention also provides a method of reducing or alleviating the deleterious effects associated with alc. consumption. The method includes administration, preferably multiple administration at regularly spaced intervals before, during, and after alc. consumption of a composition containing activated

charcoal

and activated limestone. Efficacy of the composition in reducing blood alc. levels is shown in volunteers.